# Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—JUNE 7, 1844.

### Mr. Dallas in favor of a United States Bank!

That's a lie, say some poor humbugged Locofocos, who thinks that whatever their speakers tell them on the stump is *true:* and who never examine for themselves. But we affirm, whatever Mr. DALLAS may say now, he did all in his power to procure the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, both by voting and speeches. We beg leave to call the attention of those leaders of the party who spoke at Broadhurst's, and who told the people of Mr. Dallas's services in opposing a Bank to some of Mr. DALLAS's votes and speeches not many years ago. Especially do we ask the attention of Mr. M'CANDLESS, from whose speech, as reported in the Post, we copy the following extract. Speaking of Mr. DALLAS, he said:

"With his worthy compeer, Col. Polk, he stood fast by General Jackson in the fearful *panic* session of the Congress of the United States. He *sustained* the VETO of the Bank Bill and resisted the infamous attempt of a moneyed aristocracy, to saddle the people of this country, with the incubus of foreign capital and foreign influence. (Loud cheering.)"

This is Mr. M'CANDLESS' assertion; now for *facts*, which the gentleman will acknowledge are "stubborn things."

In January, 1832, Mr. DALLAS, then a member of the Senate of the United States, presented a memorial for the re-charter of the Bank of the United States, and in his remarks on the occasion acknowledged himself the *willing* and *instructed agent* for promoting the re-charter. On March 18, 1832, Mr. DALLAS reported a Bill to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States, and on the 23d of May succeeding he made a speech in favor of the Bank, as constitutional and expedient! From that time Mr. DALLAS supported the Bill by speeches and votes, and on its final passage, June 11, 1832, he VOTED FOR IT!

Gen. JACKSON, as is well known, *vetoed* the Bill, and on the 13th of July, 1832, Mr. DALLAS *voted* FOR *the Bill against the VETO!* So much for Mr. M'CANDLESS' assertion that Mr. DALLAS "*sustained the Veto.*"

But we have more than this for Mr. M'Candless and his friends. On the 7th of July, 1836—*four* years after he voted for the Bill, and against the veto! —Mr. Dallas wrote his famous letter, in which he said—"Of the Constitutional power of the National Government to create a BANK, I did not then, nor do I now entertain a doubt. Of the ability of Congress to create such a Bank as would be a safe machine of finance and a serviceable agent in preserving a sound currency, *I then was, as I still am,* CONVINCED."

So much for Mr. DALLAS and the Bank. We address Mr. M'CANDLESS in these remarks, not from any want of respect, but because he is an opponent worth attention.

### The Tariff of 1842.

This Whig measure has proved to be one of the most useful and beneficent law ever enacted by Congress. Its good effects have been seen all through the country, in reviving trade and manufactures, restoring confidence, increasing the price and demand for agricultural productions, and in *reducing the price of most manufactured articles!*

But in nothing has the good effects of this law been more clearly seen than in the revenue it affords to the General Government. Our readers all recollect the impoverished state of the public treasury under the system of low ad valorem duties. Our national credit was prostrated, and a *national debt*, begun under the administration of Mr. Van Buren, was fast increasing. How is it now? We learn from the Tribune that the receipts of Customs at the port of New York alone for the first five months of 1844, (just closed,) somewhat exceed Nine and a Half Millions of Dollars, against some Four Millions in each of the two preceding years. The total collections at that port alone, during 1844, will pretty certainly exceed Twenty Millions of Dollars, being considerably more than the *entire* Revenue of the Government for either of the last four years. The entire Revenue of this year will almost certainly exceed Forty Millions of Dollars, of which over Fifteen Millions (if we keep out of trouble with Foreign Nations,) may be devoted to the reduction of the Public Debt, which amounted to Twenty-five Millions on the first day of January last. Let the Tariff be sustained, and Mexico and Texas left to themselves, and the Government may be entirely out of debt again on the 1st of January, 1846.

Such have been the effects of the glorious tariff of 1842! Such are the effects of a measure brought about by a Whig Congress! Yet, strange to say, notwithstanding these beneficent effects of this law, the Locofoco party is straining every nerve to break it down. We do not say this of every member of the party, but of the party in the mass—of its large majority. This was clearly shown by the vote in the House of Representatives on the Bill to *destroy* this Tariff, and by the nomination of Mr. Polk for the Presidency, who, it is declared by his friends in Congress, is utterly opposed to the Tariff of 1842.

The Whig party, from Maine to Louisiana, now supports our present excellent Tariff; our candidates, CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN, give it their unqualified approbation. The success of the Whig party will therefore secure the permanency of the Tariff, and all the benefits which now flow, and will increasingly flow from it. This cannot be denied.

On the other hand,—a large majority of the Locofoco party oppose the present tariff, and their candidate for President, Mr. Polk, is opposed to it. If the Locofoco party should succeed, it would secure the *destruction* of the present Tariff. This, also, cannot be denied.

### Mr. Polk and the Tariff.

Among the resolutions passed by the Locofoco meeting on Tuesday evening was one in favor of a revenue Tariff, discriminating in favor of protection to American manufactures. Mr. McCandless also declared himself a tariff man, and he tried hard to make it appear that Mr. Polk was also a Tariff man. This course is necessary in order to secure the support of the working-men of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania, who are all in favor of a Tariff.

We ask the attention of Mr. McCandless and his political associates, to the declaration of Mr. Payne of Alabama, a warm supporter of Mr. Polk, in reference to that gentleman's Tariff principles. Mr. Payne rejoiced that the Locofoco party had a candidate, in Mr. Polk, who was "*against* the INFAMOUS doctrine of *protection!*" He "took pleasure in saying" that Mr. Polk *was against the tariff of 1842*—our present excellent Tariff. Furthermore Mr. Payne declared, and we ask the attention of every Pennsylvanian to the fact, that Mr. Polk was *against the doctrine of protection because it was* UNCONSTITUTIONAL!" This is putting the knife to the root of Pennsylvania interests.

These declarations of Mr. Payne, made in defence of Mr. Polk, are not a whit stronger than Mr. Polks's own declaration, made no longer ago than the 3d of April, 1843. He then declared positively, in a public speech, that he considered "A PROTECTIVE TARIFF" a measure "RUINOUS TO THE INFERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, *and especially to the interests of the planting states.*"

Notwithstanding Mr. M'Candless, and the other speakers at the Locofoco meeting, had this declaration of Mr. Polk staring them in the face, they endeavored to show that Mr. Polk was in favor of Protection. They took care not to revert to this speech of Mr. Polk's at all, but evaded the real issue by quoting matter irrelevant to the subject. Is this conduct honest and ingenuous? Will the people not learn finally how they are humbugged?—Will these speakers, will Mr. M'Candless, deny that Mr. Polk made such a speech. They did not do it on Tuesday evening. We have seen no paper which does it. If its authenticity cannot be denied why not meet it like men, and either defend its positions or repudiate them. Mr. Polk either does not, or does, believe in protecting American industry. He declares in his speech of 1843, that he does *not* believe in it. He considers it *ruinous* to the interests of the country. Is it manly and honest, then, in his friends and supporters in Pennsylvania, to endeavor to make an impression that he is friendly to protection?

### Muhlenbergh in his own County.

The "*Alt Berks,*" the leading German Locofoco paper in Berks county, is out against Muhlenberg, tooth and nail. The editor is one of those old-fashioned, stiff-necked Democrats, who really think the Locofoco party has some principle, and therefore support all its measures in good earnest, but who cannot be blowed about with every wind of the leaders, like the supple editor of the Post of this city, who has made two summersets on the Texas question within a few months past, and is now preparing to make another. The "*Alt Berks*" is an out and out Locofoco paper, and has a vast influence with the honest German yeomanry of that county, but it will not support Parson Muhlenberg no how you can fix it. The article below, from the editorial columns of that paper, of date May 28, is translated into the "Berks County Journal." It is quite consolatory to the Locofocos of this region:

In one of Mr Muhlenberg's letters, recently published, he makes use of the following expression,—"*let us hear nothing more of former quarrels, or former preferences; we are no mens men, but democrats.*"—We wish that all good democrats might know that this patriotic sentiment did not come to light, until *after* his MONEY had gained him the nomination; then, it was naturally very *improper*, for people to think of *former preferences*, and we doubt not at all, but that Mr Muhlenberg wished that the whole world might forget the transactions in Lewistown, in 1835. When Mr. Wolf was was nominated, agreeably to former custom, we heard much of former preferences. The great democratic party was *spirt*, and the curse of Ritner's administration, with all the evils resulting from it, must be attributed to that split, and must therefore be laid to the charge of *the man* who now is so very ticklish about *former dissensions*. Whether, notwithstanding this, the democrats of the Keystone State, can be treated in this way, *time will show*. Can a true democrat,—a friend of GEORGE WOLF vote for him?—Can a true friend of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, vote for him, knowing that Mr Shunk was FINANCIERED OUT OF HIS NOMINATION?—Can a true ANTI BANK MAN vote for him, although when in Congress he dodged the question as to an United States Bank?—Can any GERMAN EMIGRANT in consequence of a CERTAIN LETTER, vote for him. How then can Mr Muhlenberg hope to be elected.

☞ The New York Express says Mr. Polk is a *duellist*, and has killed his man. The Harrisburgh Telegraph also asserts he is a duellist. That he is a very rich and extensive *slaveholder* is admitted on all hands. The Liberty Herald congratulates that portion of the Locofoco party (such as the Post of this city) who have been abusing Mr. Clay for his slaveholding and duelling, upon the precious opportunity now offered them of showing their *sincerity* in opposing these evils! What says the Post! What is very wrong in Mr. Clay is very right in Mr. Polk, is it, eh?

### CONGRESS.

MONDAY, June 3, 1844.

In *Senate*, not much of interest transpired, the most of the day being spent in secret session.

The procedings in the *House* were of considerable interest, and we hope all our readers will give them a careful consideration. Mark the declaration of Mr. POLK's supporters in regard to a tariff and annexation. We copy from the Baltimore American:

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

Mr. Davis, of Ind., was called to the Chair, and the discussion commenced upon amendments.

The first amendment was a Proviso that the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House should be required to furnish the two Halls of Congress with products of domestic manufacture, if they could be procured as good and as cheap as foreign articles.

Mr. Morris, of Pa., defended briefly the question of Protection, and said he was glad the amendment had been introduced. The party who were in the majority in the House had nominated a candidate for the Presidency opposed to the doctrine of Protection and in favor of free trade. Gentlemen of the same party in this House were now opposed to allowing American products to be purchased, even to furnish and adorn their own Capitol.

Mr. Payne said he rejoiced that the time had come when a candidate had been presented to the American People who was AGAINST THE INFAMOUS DOCTRINE OF PROTECTION. He was against this and he rejoiced at it, but at the same time he was in favor of obtaining Revenue from imports—He believed that there was no power in the country to protect American industry.

Mr. Morris desired to know if Gov. Polk was opposed to the Tariff of 1842.

Mr. Payne took pleasure in saying that he WAS, and that he thought that no tariff since 1828 had been found so odious as this. Mr. Payne wished to know if Mr. Clay was in favor of taxing the people.

Mr. Morris answered that Mr. Clay was in favor of protection to American industry.

Mr Payne called this an evasion of the question.

Mr. Schenck wished to know if Gov. Polk was not in favor of a 20 per cent Revenue tariff, and opposed to the protection of American industry.

Mr. Payne said Gov. Polk was for obtaining revenue from imports and AGAINST THE DOCTRINE OF PROTECTION BECAUSE IT WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Mr. Payne then made an assault upon Mr. Clay for his protective principles, and for his opinions and his conduct in favor of Distribution. He pronounced the Whigs to be humbugs, and predicted in the coming election the greatest success for Mr. Polk.

Mr. Payne then defended Mr. Polk for *defending annexation under any and all circumstances*, while, as he argued, Mr Clay was opposed to annexation under any and all circumstances, not believing even in the constitutional power to *annex* Texas to the Union.

There was a rush for the floor. The Whig members had their quivers full of arrows for James K. Polk, and were ready to improve every opportunity.

Mr. Hardin of Ill. said he was not sorry for this discussion. When the people came to know James K. Polk as they knew Martin Van Buren, he would be as much used up as the little man of New York.

Mr Hardin went on to refer to the treatment Martin Van Buren had received from his friends for his opinions.

Mr. Payne, interrupting Mr. Hardin, remarked that he said nothing disrespectful of Mr Van Buren.

Mr. Hardin, certainly not! We do not expect you to kill him and kick him afterwards. Mr H. then read from Mr. Polk's speeches to show that he was for a twenty per cent tariff, and opposed to higher duties. Upon this subject he meant that gentlemen should show their hands. Would the Tariff Democrats stand by Mr. Polk's 20 per cent tariff?—He asked the Democrats of New York Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey.

[Mr. Hardin then read an article from the Globe, written by the gentleman from Ala., (Mr. Payne, who had preceded him,) speaking most disparagingly of Mr. Polk even as a candidate for Vice President, and declaring that he was unfit, &c., &c. This production excited a great deal of merriment upon the one side of the House, and made long faces upon the other.]

Mr. Hardin went on to set forth the inconsistencies of the party he was opposing. They were for Texas and against it. Would any gentleman say that Mr. Polk was in favor of the Texas Treaty? Mr. Hardin paused for a reply.

Mr. Payne rose and said he is in favor of the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Hardin—"No dodging. Is he in favor of the treaty? Answer that."

Mr. Payne. He is in favor of annexation—Will Mr Clay go for it.

Mr. Hardin answered that Mr. Clay's letter spoke for itself. He had asked if Mr. Polk was for the Texas Treaty, and was answered "Mr. Clay," "Mr. Clay," "Mr, Clay."

He would now ask Mr. Polk's friends on this floor if they were for the treaty? Let them rise up and say so if they are. Mr H. contended there should be no dodging. He wanted an answer to the question, and he wanted answers to many others. Was Mr Polk in favor of the Sub treasury? Was he for the interests of the West or not? He could show that upon all those topics he was as uncertain as Martin Van Buren.

There was continued sparring between Mr. Hardin and Mr. Payne until Mr. Hardin's hour was ended.

Mr Hale of N. H., obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr Payne to protest against any inference being drawn from his silence in regard to an article from the Globe.

Mr. Hale, then went on to discuss a new question altogether, which was corporeal punishment in the Navy.

Mr. Hale gave way to Mr. Douglass of Ill. who commenced a speech in reply to Mr. Hardin his colleague. Mr. D spoke warmly and defended Mr Polk to the death. He was for Texas—the immediate annexation of Texas and the Texas Treaty.

Mr. Hardin said he was glad to hear this. Mr. Douglass said he went the whole. He made no compromises. But for Oregon.—Did not his colleague go for that. Was he, like Mr. Clay, ready to abandon one half of Oregon for the sake of securing the other.

Mr. Hardin said he had been consistent.—He was for Oregon, and what Mr Clay had proposed in reference to the Oregon while Secretary of State, Mr. Calhoun had proposed a few days since.

Mr. Douglass said Mr Calhoun was not the candidate of his party and he had nothing to do with him. He was against Henry Clay and Henry Clay's opinions, and for Mr. Polk and his. In regard to Texas, he took the ground of Gen. Jackson, whose opinions he had rather have those of any other one hundred men. Mr. Clay was then complained of in the bitter terms for abandoning the Compromise, and General Harrison though dead, was spoken of disrespectfully, as having once upon a time escaped "his keepers," and making a speech in favor of the Compromise Act.

[Here there were some sharp words between Mr. Schenck and Mr Douglass in reference to General Harrision's opinions upon the Compromise act.]

Mr Schenck of Ohio continued the debate in one of the most pointed speeches of the session, and upon the political topics of the day. He said he should not go out of this Hall to prove the inconsistency of the so called "Democratic" party.

The debate was continued until adjournment.

### Terrible Effects of Lightning--Four persons Killed.

The Lebanon Star of last Friday says, that the house of Henry Harner, on the Hamilton road, half a mile west of Lebanon, O., was struck by lightning the day before, and four of his daughters, young ladies, were instantly killed, the mother badly injured, himself and a little boy severely stunned. The electric fluid passed down the chimney and through the roof, being attracted by a suspended sword in the upper story, and a gun in the second story. The young ladies were pious members of the Methodist Church. The scene exhibited on the occasion, says the Star, was heart rending in the extreme and beyond all description.

*For the Gazette & Advertiser.*

### Grand Rally of the Whigs of Birmingham.

According to previous notice, the Birmingham Clay Club met on Wednesday evening June 5th, 1844, at the Public school room, in the Borough. N P. PEARSON, Prerident, called the meeting to order, and took the chair.

GEO. DARSIE, Esq., was then introduced to the Club, and on motion was requested to address the same, which he did in a speech of some length, replete with sound and convincing arguments. He showed the difference between the principles of the Whig and Locofoco parties—that the former, with Henry Clay their champion, have ever been the friends of a protective policy—while the latter, although *here* claiming to stand on the same footing, as a party, are opposed to protection. He also read some extracts from a speech delivered in '43 by J. K. Polk their leader, proving conclusively, that he is not only opposed to protection and the Whig Tariff of '42, but is a zealous advocate of *free trade*. Mr Darsie also in an able manner exposed the corruption of the party in power at Harrisburgh—made a few remarks on the Texas question, and concluded with an eloquent eulogy upon the Whig candidates—Clay, Frelinghusen and Markle. T. J. Bigham, Esq., being called for, came forward and addressed the meeting in a very happy manner. He, also, spoke upon the Tariff question—referred to the strangling of Van Buren—the *makeshift* nomination of Polk and Dallas—and the triumph of the Southern Texas party in the Locofoco convention. The lives and qualifications of Genl. Markle and ex-parson Muhlenberg were then commented upon by him in a manner which drew repeated cheers from the large meeting. The speeches of both gentlemen were received with frequent and loud applause, and the enthusiasm during the whole meeting showed that in the present contest, Birmingham will do her duty. After the speaking, Geo E Appleton offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were received with cheers and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, this is the first meeting of our Club since the nomination of HENRY CLAY by the Baltimore Convention, therefore,

Resolved, That we hail the unanimous nomination of that illustrious patriot and statesman for President, and THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN for Vice President, with the greatest pleasure, and as a sure presage to a decisive and glorious victory.

Resolved, That with such leaders as Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle—such principles as—a protective tariff—a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—retrenchment and reform in our state government, we are sure to rout the *free trade* spoil party, with Polk, Dallas and ex parson Muhlenburg their champions.

Resolved, That every whig should now buckle on his armor, and labor zealously in the campaign just commenced, to secure the triumph of his principles and party.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of three to act as a Finance Committee and to obtain signatures to the Constitution of the Club.

The Chairman appointed Messrs Jos. M'Knight, Thos. M'Kee and C. Jansen said committee—Thos. M'Kee Treasurer.

On motion—Resolved, That the thanks of the Club is hereby tendered to Geo. Darsie and T. J. Bigham Esqrs for their able addresses this evening.

On motion—adjourned.

N. P. PEARSON, Pr st.

Jos. M'KNIGHT, } Secretaries.
GEO E. APPLETON }

☞ All Clay papers in the County please copy.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.—The Harrisburgh Clay Bugle says:—"An information in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto*, was filed in the Supreme Court, now in session at this place, on Wednesday, the 22d ult, against each member of the present Board of Canal Commissioners, to show by what warrant they and each of them claim to have, use, exercise and enjoy the said office. The case is fixed for the fourth day of June. This proceeding is raised under a clause in the new Constitution by which the recent act for the election of the Canal Commissioners is said to be at variance with that instrument. The question is one of much importance. The impression is general, that the present Board of Canal Commissioners will be compelled to vacate their offices and a new Board be appointed by the Governor as heretofore."

A TRAGEDY—*Murder of a Wife by her Husband, and Suicide of the Murderer.*—On Saturday morning, about 5 o'clock, the vicinity of Dock and Walnut streets was thrown into an excitement by the report of two pistols. On inquiring into the cause, it was found that a man named Jules Lasseur, boarding at No. 94 Dock street, had shot his wife, (named Victoire Pictou) and then himself. It appears that the parties, (who were French) formerly resided in New Orlens where for some misconduct on the part of her husband, the female left that place and came to this city. One report says that she came under the protection of an unknown man, and put up at the Western Hotel, under an assumed name. Before leaving New Orleans, the woman, (who had property in her own right) divided with her husband, and he promised to separate and live entirely by his own means. About two weeks after she came to reside in Dock street, she was surprised one day, when Lasseur walked into the parlor, where she was sitting. The meeting between the parties was very cool on her part, but he fell on his knees and asked forgiveness, which she refused to grant. Thus they lived for four weeks. During the last day he seemed very much agitated, and walked the room the entire night.

At five o'clock, he asked her to kiss him, when she refusing, he took two pistols in hand and laid down on the bed by her side. He then placed one of the pistols at her side and fired it. He immediately put the other pistol to his own side, shot himself through the heart and died almost instantly. The wife lived till 6 o'clock when she expired. The Coroner held inquests on both. The jury in his case returned a verdict of voluntary suicide, and in her case, that she came by her death by a shot from a pistol fired by her husband.—*Philadel Inquirer.*

EARLY HARVEST.—The Richmond Compiler of Tuesday says that the Farmers along James River below that city have been engaged in harvesting their Wheat crop for a week or more. The crop it is thought, will prove a very good one.

PITTSBURGH... JUNE 8, 1844.

### POLITICS.

Some of our readers may say, with some appearance of reason, too, you give us too much politics. Cannot you give more science, arts, light reading, poetry, &c. In reply to this we remark, there is a time for all things under the sun. Now is the time for politics. We are on the eve of a most important Presidential election, the result of which will have, as we believe, favorable or disastrous effects upon the happiness and welfare of every citizen, man, woman and child, in our Great Republic.—Measures the most important, not only in a pecuniary point of view, but affecting the morals and liberties of the people, and the very permanency of the National Government, are at stake.

Let no one say this is hyperbole! We know some will ridicule the most distant idea of any danger to the country from the ascendancy of any party, or the adoption of any measures. They would not believe there was any cause of anxiety, though the muttering thunders of hastening ruin were pealing in their ears. This feeling arises from two causes, *indifference* and *thoughtlessness*. Some men care not whether the country is ruined or not. With no sympathies for their kind, they care not for the miseries of others, and hope to accomplish some selfish end amid surrounding confusion. *Nero* fiddled when Rome was burning, and such men would present a calm and smiling face though contending factions and interests should tear the country into atoms. The *thoughtless* class are those who dislike excitement, and any particular exertion of physical or intellectual power. They have never felt any evil, have never seen any danger, and therefore do not believe there ever will be any. They have seen frequent excitements, and important crises, which have passed away without doing much injury, and they therefore believe this state of things will last forever. Such persons learn but little from the history of the past—the experience of ages is lost upon them.

But whatever the indifferent, or thoughtless, or selfish, or careless may say, the approaching elections *are* of a most important character; and, to name no others, for *three* reasons—the settlement of three important questions—the Tariff, Distribution, and Annexation. JAMES K. POLK, who is now the leader of the Locofoco party, was nominated especially for his opposition to all those measures.—If he is elected, our Tariff will be prostrated, the debt-ridden states will be deprived of their rightful inheritance in the lands, and last, though not by any means least, Texas will be annexed to this Union. The same power that can elect Mr. Polk can do all these things, and will most assuredly do them.

Is it to be wondered at, then, that we devote so much attention to politics? Our object now is to prepare our forces for the conflict, to warn them of danger, to fill their mouths with arguments, and to stimulate them with a proper degree of zeal. Is there any Pittsburgher, any true Pennsylvania Whig, who does not deem the permanency of our tariff, the distribution of the lands, thereby saving us from repudiation, and the overthrow of the unhallowed scheme of extending slavery by the annexation of Texas, as matters of the utmost importance? Then let us not think too much time is spent in the elucidation of the politics of the day, or the spread of information, preparing the people to act understandingly.

When the conflict is past, and HENRY CLAY and JOSEPH MARKLE are our chief rulers, we may then repose from our toils in the fields of strife, and laying our political armor by, we may cultivate the more genial, and to us more pleasing fields of science, arts, and literature. For the present, our country expects every *Whig* to do his duty.

### GEO. M. DALLAS.

At the meeting at Broadhurst's great efforts were made to glorify Mr DALLAS, on account of his opposition to a Bank, and Mr. M'Candless raised some cheering by depicting his support of General JACKSON, and his opposition to a Bank, in 1832, during what he called the *panic* session. The Convention at Baltimore also passed some resolutions against a Bank, Distribution, &c., which the *Philadelphia Forum* comments on in the article below, and which we commend to the special attention of Mr. M'CANDLESS and his Locofoco friends. We publish only one chapter to-day.

CHRONOLOGY WITHOUT COMMENT.

PREFACE.

*May* 30, 1844.—Resolution of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Polk and Dallas:

"Resolved, That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank, that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country; dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the People, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and will of the people."

CHAPTER I.

MR. DALLAS AND A BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Monday, January* 9, 1832.—Mr. DALLAS presented the memorial of the Bank of the United States, praying for a Recharter, and said, "he could not but feel strongly impressed by the recollection that the Legislature of Pennsylvania recently and in effect unanimously had recommended the recharter of the Bank. He came there A WILLING as he was virtually an *instructed* AGENT in promoting to the extent of his ability, an object which, however dangerously tuned its introduction might seem, *was in itself entitled to every consideration and favor.*"—(See Register of Debates, Vol. viii Part I, p 55.)

*Jan.* 20 1832.—Mr Benton asked leave to introduce a resolution to declare the Branch drafts of the Bank of the United States illegal. Mr. DALLAS replied in favor of the Bank, and said: To me the Bank of the United States is nothing but a bank, a mere bank, enacted under the influence of the purest motives for admirable purposes." On granting leave the yeas were 16, *nays* 25, DALLAS voting against granting Mr Benton leave.

*Feb* 8, 1832.—Mr. DALLAS made another speech in favor of the Bank, and in reply to Mr. Benton.

*March* 13, 1832.—Mr. DALLAS, from the Select Committee, reported, a bill to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States.

*May* 23, 1832.—MR DALLAS made his speech in favor of the Bank as constitutional and expedient. Mr. Webster followed on the same side, and on the 26th of May Mr. Benton replied to Messrs. Webster and DALLAS.

*May* 26, 1832.—Mr. Webster moved an amendment to make the payment of the Bonus more gradual and easier to the Bank; Mr Benton opposed it. It was carried 32 to 10, Mr DALLAS voting for it.

*May* 29, 1832.—An amendment was adopted, to strike out the pending amendment, which required the assent of the States to the establishment of branches; *yeas* 28, nays 18. MR DALLAS voted for it.

*June* 1, 1832.—An amendment was pending to tax the branches, a proposition was made by Mr. Sprague, to strike it out and distribute the Bonus among the States; agreed to, 26 to 18. Mr. DALLAS, voting for it; Mr. Benton against it.

*Same day*.—Mr. Bibb offered an amendment to limit the Bank rate of interest to 5 per cent; Rejected, 20 to 25. *Yeas*—Benton Grundy, &c.; *Nays*—Clay, DALLAS, Webster Frelinghuysen, &c.

*Also*.—An amendment to abolish proxy voting; *Rejected*, 10 to 35; *Yeas*—Benton, Bibb, Ellis, Haynes, Hill, Kane, Marcy, Moore, and White. *Nays*—Clay, DALLAS, Frelinghuysen, &c.

*June* 2, 1832.—Mr Benton's amendment to strike out the exclusive privilege of the Bank, REJECTED; *Yeas* 16—Benton, Grundy, &c; *Nays* 26, DALLAS, *Webster, Clay, Frelinghuysen*, &c.

*Same day*.—Benton's amendment to forbid foreigners holding stock in the Bank—rejected; Mr. DALLAS *voting against it.*

*Same day*.—Benton's amendment asserting individual liability of stockholders—*rejected*; Mr. DALLAS *voting against it.*

*Same day*.—Mr. Benton's amendment forbidding the issue of any currency by the Bank not redeemable in Specie—Mr. Benton said he offered this *to test whether it was intended to make the Bank a Specie-Paying Bank or not.* REJECTED, 17 to 27,—Mr. DALLAS *voting against it.*

*Same day*.—Mr. Marcy's amendment reserving the right of repeal of the Bank Charter to Congress; rejected, 15 to 29—Mr. DALLAS *voting against it.*

*Same day*.—Tazewell's amendment to shorten the term of the Charter from 15 years to 10, DALLAS earnestly opposed it, saying, "That the Bank heretofore had done no mischief, and could not hereafter," and that "in his opinion nothing was so weak, so contemptibly weak, as a moneyed Corporation." Messrs Clay and Webster sustained Mr Dallas. It was rejected, 20 to 27—Mr DALLAS *voting against it.*

*June* 5, 1832.—Amendment to strike out the Bonus and limit the rate of interest to 5 per ct. Mr DALLAS and Mr Frelinghuysen opposed it. It was rejected, 18 to 26. Mr DALLAS *voting against it.*

*June* 6, 1832.—The Bank Bonus in Mr DALLAS' bill being $150,000, Mr Marcy moved to increase it to $525,000. Rejected, 10 to 36. Mr DALLAS *voting against it.*

Mr Knight moved to increase it to $350,000 Rejected, 20 to 27. Mr DALLAS *voting against it.*

Mr Seymour moved to increase it to $300,000. Rejected, 20 to 27. Mr DALLAS *voting against it.*

Mr Dickerson of N J moved to increase it to $250,000. Rejected, 20 to 27. Mr DALLAS *voting against it.*

Finally, $200,000 were agreed to, Mr. DALLAS, and Mr. Webster voting for it.

*Same day*.—Mr. Marcy's amendment reserving right to the States to tax, rejected 22 to 25; Mr DALLAS and his friends *voting against it.*

*Same day*.—Mr. Forsyth's amendment to limit Bank interest to 5 per cent again rejected, 21 to 26; Mr. DALLAS *voting against it.*

*Same day*.—Mr. White's amendment to require the Bank to pay 3 per cent interest on surplus public deposits, rejected, 23 to 24; Mr. DALLAS *voting against it.*

*Same day*.—Mr. Benton's motion to refer the Bill to the Secretary of the Treasury (Gen. Jackson's) to report on it; rejected. Mr DALLAS *voting against it.*

*June* 9, 1832.—Mr. Grundy moved the indefinite postponement of the bill; lost 20 to 24; Mr DALLAS *voting against it.*

*Same day*.—Bank bill ordered to third reading, 25 to 20; Mr. DALLAS *voting for it.*

*June* 11, 1832.—Bank bill finally passed, 28 to 20; Mr DALLAS *voting for it.* NAYS—Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Kane, Hayne, Hill, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Tyler, White.

*July* 10, 1832.—Andrew Jackson *vetoed* the Bank of the United States as *unconstitutional* and *inexpedient.*

*The next day*, the veto was considered in the Senate, Mr. Webster commencing the debate, sustaining the Bank bill, and opposing the views of the President. Speaking of the message he said—"it wantonly attacks whole classes of people for the purpose of turning against them the prejudices of other classes. It finds no topic too exciting for use, no passion too inflamable for its address and solicitation."

*July* 13, 1832.—Mr Benton spoke in favor of the Veto, and a vote was taken on the passage of the Bank charter *in spite of the Veto*, and Mr DALLAS *voted for the Bill and against the VETO.*

*July* 21, 1832.—Town meeting in Philadelphia, at which Daniel Groves was President; Charles J. Jack, Esq. offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That in the Veto of President Jackson, he has shown an utter contempt of the unanimous voice of Pennsylvania, expressed through her Legislature and Delegation in Congress, both with regard to the Bank, the Tariff and the Judiciary.

Daniel W. Coxe offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to GEORGE M DALLAS and William Wilkins, for having, after a full discussion and deliberation being had on the Executive Veto to the bill rechartering the Bank, continued to vote for the passage of the bill.

*July* 23, 1832.—Veto meeting in Philadelphia; Henry Horn, President, Mr. DALLAS spoke. On motion of Thomas Earle,

*Resolved*, That this meeting fully sustain the Veto and the reasons by which it is sustained in the President's excellent Message.

*July* 7, 1836.—Mr. DALLAS wrote his memorable letter, in which he said—"Of the Constitutional power of the National Government to create a BANK, I did not then, nor do I now, *entertain a doubt.* Of the ability of Congress to create *such a Bank* as would be a safe machine of finance and a serviceable agent in preserving a sound currency, *I then was as I still am*, CONVINCED."

The end of Chapter I!!!

Since Mr. POLK's nomination for the Presidency new relationships are claimed for him. In order to commend him to that portion of the "democracy" who are asking, who is Polk?—the New York Plebian, adopting a figure of speech employed by some one, says, "he is the adopted son of General JACKSON, and the younger brother of MARTIN VAN BUREN."

It was, we presume, under the influence of the close family relationship here announced that the arrangement was made at the Hermitage which is alluded to in the following article:

THE SECRET OF IT.—The *Nashville Union* of the 23d of last month, after premising that it can do no more than *guess* at the probable result of the Baltimore Convention, and adding that Mr. Van Buren's name will probably *be withdrawn*, says:

"We *guess* the claims of Mr Polk and others will be urged privately or publicly, and after two or three ballotings, there will be a cordial, harmonious, and strong union upon one of them, who will be hailed as *the* candidate of the great Democratic party with enthusiasm and unanimity."

This is the first, last, and only intimation which we remember to have seen from any quarter, prior to the Baltimore Convention, of the probability, or possibility, of Mr. Polk's being a candidate for the Presidency. The inference is irresistible that the arrangement for withdrawing Mr. Van Buren, and *bringing forward* Mr. Polk, was made at Nashville, or in the neighborhood of that city.—*Nat Intel.*

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONFERENRE FOR 1844.

MONDAY June, 3.

Conference was opened with the usual religious exercises, conducted by Dr Luckey.

No reports being brought in, Mr. Sherr proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference that the vote on Saturday last in the case of Bishop Andrew be understood as advisory only and not in the light of a judicial mandate.

Resolved, 2ndly, That the final disposition of Bishop Andrew's case be postponed until the General Conference of 1848, in conformity with the suggestion of the Bishops in their address to the Conference on Friday 31st May.

H SLICER,
T B SARGENT.

The resolutions were laid on the table for the present, ayes 75, nays 65.

Resolutions were then offered by Dr. Capers on the subject of holding two General Conferences, a Northern and Southern. The Conference requested that at present the reporters should not publish them.

On motion of Dr. Bangs, the resolutions were referred to a Committee of seven. The Chair subsequently announced the Committee on the resolutions as follows:—William Capers, Wm Winans, Thomas Crowder, James Porter, Giezen Fillmore, Peter Akers, L L Hamline, John Davis, P P Sanford.

No other business in reference to the slavery question on that day, but the Conference proceeded harmoniously to its ordinary business.

CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The afternoon session of the 3d was devoted to ordinary business. On Tuesday the 4th the committee on slavery reported a resolution to rescind the resolution of 1840 in relation to taking colored testimony. Mr. J. A. COLLINS moved an amendment to the effect that the whole proceedings in relation to that resolution be wholly erased from the journal. Mr. WINANS of Miss. moved to lay the resolution on the table. He said that if they were to part he desired to part in peace, but if they were to remain together he would fight it out to the last. It was laid on the table for the present. The Temperance question being the special order of the day, was then taken up and discussed for some time but finally the report of the committee was laid on the table. The report of the Book Concerne was discussed and likewise laid on the table. The Conference then adjourned. A meeting of the southern and southwestern delegates was to be held that afternoon.

### CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, June 4, 1844.

In *Senate*, among the Reports presented was one from the Committee on the Judiciary, embodying the Bill from the House providing for the election of President and Vice President in one day in all the States of the Union. There are two amendments in the Bill, the one making the Bill inoperative when the electors are chosen by the State Legislature, and the other postponing its operation until the electors are chosen for the present election, which amendment is in consequence of the necessity of calling some of the Legislatures together if the Bill is passed without amendment.

After disposing of some private bills, the Senate entered into Executive Session.

In the House, the "Civil and Diplomatic Bill" came up and a resolution was adopted putting an end to the debate on Wednesday at noon.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Davis of Ia. in the Chair.)

Mr Rathbun of N Y was entitled to the floor and commenced at once,—though but a few hours were left in which to discuss the bill,—a political speech.

Mr. Holmes of S C. rose with all respect to the gentleman from New York, to express the hope that the political part of the debate would not be prosecuted further. It was not in order to discuss the merits of Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk upon the Bill.

The Chair decided that the most enlarged debate had been tolerated upon the Bill, and he did not feel at liberty to check it.

Mr. Rathbun went on and made a labored eulogy upon the dead and lamented Martin Van Buren, rescuing his memory from the odium which the wicked Whigs had cast upon it. Mr. Rathbun followed with a bitter and abusive attack upon Henry Clay, predicting that he would not be elected, and declaring that no man expected his election, &c., and that there was no more probability of it than of the election of the man in the moon.

There was some merriment at this prediction, and in the midst of it Mr. Rathbun sunk in his seat.

Some twenty or thirty competitors rose for the floor.

Mr. Summers of Va. renewed the debate upon the exciting topics of the day. No others indeed are now thought of, n

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PITTSBURGH—JUNE 12, 1844


### Sketch of the Life of Henry Clay.

One fact conclusive of public opinion as to the high mental character, and splendid abilities of the statesman whose name is written above, is the plain republican style in which he is recognized. When we speak of the eminent Fathers of the Republic we designate them by their proper names without the addition of a single honorary epithet. When we think of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON FRANKLIN, or any of their coadjutors, their unadorned names conjure up a host of animating remembrances. So of the statesman a sketch of whose eventful life we take pleasure in presenting to our readers. He is known, like those extraordinary founders of the federal union, simply by an untitled name as HENRY CLAY. Ask the school boy as he trundles his hoop along the street who Henry Clay is, and does he hesitate? is he even so ignorant as not to know who is meant?

Our object in preparing this sketch is to lay before our numerous readers, in a space fitted for newspaper columns, a brief sketch of one who has filled a large place in his country's history, and who now stands before the people a candidate for the highest honors in their gift. We pretend to nothing original—we have drawn our facts from the numerous well-written biographies within our reach, but which were too lengthy for newspaper publication, or even general circulation. Those who have the more voluminous sketches, can pass this by, while they will not regret the space occupied, which may enlighten a less fortunate neighbor. Notwithstanding the numerous materials at hand, we have found our task no easy one. To enumerate in a perspicuous manner the momentous events of the life of one so eminent, the great achievements he has performed, the national actions in which he commingled, and with which his name is associated, is a task more easy in its conception, than in its performance.

HENRY CLAY was born in the year 1777, on the 12th of April, in the county of Hanover, Virginia. is father, a Baptist clergyman, died in 1781, leaving him an orphan in care of his widowed mother, with but slender means of subsistence. Their residence was in a neighborhood familiarly known in the country around as the *slashes*, and as he often went to mill barefooted, clothed with coarse clothes, with grain to be ground, hence the well known title of the "Mill boy of the slashes." His early education extended no further than could be gained by attendance at the log school house of the settlement, and we can, from our own recollections of attendance at these rude academies, readily picture the appearance of young Clay, as he mingled in the sports of his schoolmates, the whoop and hurrah, and ambitious contests in rural plays. In 1792 his mother married Mr. Henry Watkins, and removed with all her children, except Henry, to Woodford county, Ky. Henry was placed in a retail store in Richmond, but after remaining there a year, entered the office of Mr. Peter Tinsley, clerk of the High Court of Chancery of Virginia. Here, though comparatively friendless, obscure, and destitute of any one who took a deep interest in his welfare, he at once discerned the deficiency in his education, and having gained the acquaintance of Chancellor Wythe, who employed him as an amanuensis, he applied so intensely to study, and availed himself so studiously of every opportunity to gain knowledge, that he rapidly supplied his lack of learning. In the latter part of 1795 he went into the office of Robert Brooke, Esq. Attorney General and Ex-Governor of the State, and through his persuasion commenced the study of law at the age of 19. Here he had opportunities of seeing and hearing most if not all the distinguished men in the State, and he likewise acquired their friendship, and retained it to the latest day of their lives. The acquisition of legal and general knowledge to one of his clear and powerful mind, during his sojourn in Richmond, surrounded by such men and circumstances, could not but be very considerable. In 1797, while yet but twenty years of age, he was licensed to practice law by the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and in the same year quitted that city to locate in Lexington, Kentucky. When he opened an office there his means of support were at the lowest ebb. "I remember," said Mr. Clay in a speech in 1842, at Lexington, "how comfortable I thought I should be if I could make £100 ($333) Virginia money per year, and with what delight I received the first fifteen shilling fee. My hopes were more than realized. I immediately rushed into a lucrative practice."

This propitious opening of his practice was not owing to a mere conjunction of fortunate circumstances, nor at the absence of able and eloquent men at the same bar at which he pleaded, but it was secured by the indubitable evidence the young lawyer gave as a sound counsellor, and an eloquent, powerful pleader. Of these qualities he soon furnished ample proof in several exciting cases, which gave scope to the brilliant talents and abilities of the lawyer. He was retained as counsel in several criminal suits, in behalf of the defendants, and he so successfully wrought upon the juries in the cases as to secure a triumph for his clients, though every thing conspired to convict them.—The reports which spread abroad concerning him, brought him more directly before the people and gave him a [prominent place in their estimation, so that when in 1797 the question and construction of a new Constitution came before the people, Mr. Clay was recognized as an able advocate for that form which he deemed best. He saw clearly the ruinous effect of slavery, and accordingly threw the whole weight of his influence by tongue and pen in favor of a clause providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, and the total abolition of slavery in the State. Though this measure was defeated, the zeal and ability of Mr. Clay in this his first essay on the political stage, served still more to enhance his reputation. Against the sedition laws passed during the administration of John Adams, 1793 and '99, Mr. Clay at once took a stand, and greatly influenced the citizens of Kentucky in opposit on to them. It is related that after himself and Mr. George Nichols had addressed the people in a field, near Lexington, they forced them into a carriage and drew them through the streets of that town, so popular was Mr. C. in his twenty-second year. In 1803, while absent on a professional tour, he was brought forward without his knowledge or consent and elected a member of the Legislature. In 1806, the celebrated case of Aaron Burr came up. Mr. C. on receiving a written assurance from Burr that he was engaged in no illegal enterprise, consented to be retained as his counsel, and though his exertions Burr was acquitted. It is proper to add, that when Mr. C. was afterwards satisfied of his guilt he refused ever to countenance him.

In 1806, Mr. C. was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Adair, in the Senate of the U. S. The time was only for one year, but he immediately and actively engaged in his duties, and while there developed his views of works of Internal Improvement by speeches and reports, and originated a preliminary measure for the removal of obstructions in the Ohio. In 1807, he was again chosen a member of the Legislature, and immediately after its convening he was chosen Speaker.—His most remarkable speech made during the session was one against a resolution which had been introduced to prohibit the reading of any British decision or elementary work on law in the Courts of the State. In 1808 he took ground in favor of the embargo, denounced the British orders in Council, and introduced resolutions declaring that "Thomas Jefferson is entitled to the thanks of his country for the ability, uprightness and intelligence which he has displayed in the management both of our Foreign relations and Domestic concerns." These passed almost unanimously. He soon after offered a resolution recommending every member to clothe himself in home manufactures—this was violently opposed by Mr. Humphrey Marshall, and finally the contest resulted in a quarrel and a duel in which both were slightly wounded. In relation to this barbarous practice, it is but justice to Mr. C. to quote his opinions at mature age, delivered in a speech to his constituents. "I owe it," said Mr. Clay, "to the community to say, that whatever heretofore i may have done, or by inevitable circumstances might be forced to do, no man in it holds in stranger abhorrence than I do that pernicious practice. Condemned as it must be by the judgment and philosophy, to say nothing of the religion, of every thinking man, it is an affair of feeling about which we cannot, though we should, reason. Its true corrective will be found when we all shall unite, as all ought to unite in its unqualified proscription." In 1838 in the Senate he declared no man would be happier than he to see the custom, forever destroyed. In 1809 he was again elected to the Senate of the U. S. for the period of two years to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Buckner Thurston. It is allowed that at this period the public life of the great statesman may be said to have opened, not to close we trust till after being seated in the Presidential chair, and having thus received the highest gift the Republic has to bestow, he may see proper to retire to the peaceful shades of Ashland and there spend the glorious evening of a life resplendent in every period of its duration with brilliant achievements.

It was soon after his second election to the Senate, that a debate sprung up which brought the question of home manufacturers into consideration. Mr. C. avowed himself their advocate, and thus early took a bold stand in favor of domestic products. The disposition of the monarchies of Europe, who were involved in wars with each other at this period, was decidedly threatening.—An amendment had been offered to a bill instructing the Secretary of the Navy to provide various supplies, giving the preference to American Manufacture; this amendment was attacked by a member from Massachusetts, and on this the general debate ensued, in which Mr. C. took a masterly stand in favor of domestic fabrics. During the same session he boldly denounced the cowardly, truckling spirit which would have deprecated the threatened wrath of Great Britain.

The absorbing topic of the third session of the Eleventh Congress, was the re-charter of the U. S. Bank. Mr. C., in accordance with the instructions of the Kentucky legislature and his own opinions, vigorously opposed it, but as is well known he subsequently—the only instance in his life of a change on any great measure of National policy, or any great principle of construction of the National Constitution—changed his ground, and has since been an ardent advocate for such an institution—His reasons are given at large in a speech to his constituents at Lexington, in June, 1842.

At the expiration of the period for which he was chosen Senator, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and upon its convening he was chosen Speaker on the first ballot, by a majority of 31 over all opponents. The Government and Nation, at this period, (latter part of 1811) were in very peculiar circumstances. The belligerents in Europe, affecting to despise us, committed the greatest outrages upon our commerce—capturing our merchant vessels—impressing our seamen—insulting our coasts, and setting at nought every principle of international law. Mr. C., fired by these wanton insults and aggressions, was eloquent in urging a declaration of war as a dernier resort, and though opposed by many of the ablest men of the nation, he carried his point. Nor did he fail throughout the whole course of the war of 1812, to stir up the spirit of the people, to encourage the desponding, or to cheer on our brave warriors, and in every way imbue the nation with the same confidence in their own resources, skill, bravery and energy which himself entertained, and which to possess is an infallible *prestage* of success. On April 1st, 1812, Mr. Madison sent in a confidential message, recommending the immediate passage of an embargo law. Mr. Randolph raised his shrill voice against it—other members denounced it, but Mr. Clay took up the guantlet and fought it through.

A member of Congress who was present says:—"On this occasion Mr. Clay was a flame of fire. He had now brought Congress to what he conceived to be a war for liberty and honor, and his voice rang through the capitol like a trumpet tone, sounding for the onset. On the subject of the policy of an embargo, his eloquence, like a Roman phalanx, bore down all opposition, and he put to shame those who flouted the Government as being unprepared for war." War was declared on the 18th of June 1812, and triumphantly sustained by the people.

The emperor Alexander, of Russia, in September of 1812, offered his services as mediator between the United States and England, but was rejected by the latter, on the ground that their commercial and maritime rights would not be secured sufficiently to their advantage. This refusal, however, was accompanied by an offer to treat with the United States either at Gottenberg or at London. The proposal was accepted. Mr. Adams was then resident minister at St. Petersburg, and Messrs. Albert Gallatin and James A. Bayard were sent as envoys extraordinary to join him. Messrs. Clay and Jonathan Russell were appointed to act in conjunction with them in conducting the treaty. The conferences on this subject extended over a period of five months, and were finally concluded at Ghent, (the seat of conference having been removed there,) to the satisfaction of the country. In September, 1815, Mr. C. landed at New York. Previous to his arrival, for the second time, his constituents elected him as their representative to Congress. On the assembly of Congress, Mr. C. was again elected speaker, receiving 37 out of 125 votes on the first ballot. In the debate which arose on the new treaty, Mr. C. announced his views on Internal Improvements, which were as usual liberal and statesmanlike, and strongly in favor of their construction.

At the opening of the session of 1815-16 President Madison, in his message, intimated two leading measures, necessary in his opinion to restore the embarrassed finances of the Treasury, viz: A National Bank and a Tariff. In common with many other eminent, men the President had changed his opinion on the subject of a bank. When therefore Mr. Calhoun, on the 8th of January 1816, reported a bill to incorporate the subscribers to a Bank of the U. S., Mr Clay earnestly and ably advocated it. It does not fall within the design of this sketch of the life of Mr. Clay to enumerate at length the grounds of this change of opinion. He has fully vindicated himself, and his arguments are conclusive with every unprejudiced mind. During the debate on the bank bill a collision arose between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph, which fortunately, by the firmness of the former, ended in a retraction by Mr. R. of his offensive language. The appointment of Mr. C. to the Speakership was of incalculable service in repressing such turbulent spirits as Mr. R. The bill was finally passed by both Houses, and on the 10th of April became a law.

In 1817, Mr. C., having been re-elected, was again chosen speaker. In a speech, he expressed warm sympathy for the success of the South American Colonists, and received in return a vote of thanks from the Supreme Congress of the Mexican Republic. He, at divers times, zealously enforced the propriety of noticing in terms of sympathy, the gallant efforts of the people of those states and finally after a long and arduous contest succeeded in securing the passage of a Resolution expressive of their sympathy in common with that of the people of the U. S, and the determination of the Congress to recognise their sovereignty and independence whenever it might be deemed expedient. This was on the 10th of February, 1821. Their independence was recognised on the 28th of March, 1822. His memorable speech, of March 1818 was publicly read at the head of the South American Armies. Bolivar wrote him a letter from Bogota, under date of November 21st, 1827, thanking him on behalf of the patriots of South America for his great efforts in their behalf.

In 1806 and 1816, Mr. C. had powerfully advocated a system of Internal Improvements. In 1818 a resolution came before the House, involving this principle, and to it he gave his earnest support, and it was carried by a triumphant majority. Once for all, we may say, that Mr. CLAY has pursued an unfaltering course on this subject: indeed, as himself has said, he never but once changed his primitive position on any great subject of national policy, or construction of constitutional principles; an example of consistency rarely to be found in any statesman of modern times.

During the 2nd session of the 15th Congress, the conduct of General Jackson, during his noted Florida campaign, came before the House. His cruelty to the Indians, his execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and his violation of the Spanish neutral territory were discussed. As usual, Mr. C., from a sense of duty, animadverted severely on the conduct of Gen. J., but the resolutions of censure were lost by a small majority in the House.

On the 12th of March, 1816, a bill to "Regulate the duties on Imports and Tonnage," &c., favorable to Protection, was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means by the chairman. Mr. Calhoun was a powerful supporter of this bill!—It was passed after a thorough debate on the merits of a Protective policy. In 1820 the same question was debated, but the bill was lost in the Senate.

In 1823 he was again elected Speaker of the House. In 1824 the situation of the country was truly depressed and discouraging. Its condition will readily be understood by those who passed through the disastrous period from 1839 to 1842.—In January of 1824, a new Tariff bill was reported in the House by the Committee on Manufactures. In support of it, Mr. C. delivered one of the greatest and most eloquent speeches he ever made.—Mr. Webster was in the opposition, but the bill prevailed, and on the 16th of April, was passed by a vote of 107 to 102, and soon became a law.

This measure of public relief was almost instantaneously felt from one extreme of the country to the other. Our exports largely increased, our manufactures flourished, an abundant market arose for all kinds of produce, and in short it produced in an incredibly short space of time, a condition of national prosperity, socially and commercially, at home and abroad, such as never had been exceeded since the formation of the federal Government.

It was during the winter of 1818-19 that the celebrated Missouri question was agitated in Congress: the bill for the admission of that State was defeated after long and fierce debates. This subject agitated the whole country, and was discussed with the utmost vehemence from one end of the Union to the other, and more than once threatened the most disastrous consequences, but at the darkest hour Mr. C. stepped in as a mediator and succeeded in bringing the matter to a peaceful issue. After the amicable adjustment of this controversy, Mr. C. retired from the House to attend to his private affairs, which had become somewhat deranged. In the summer of 1823, he was again re-nominated, and elected to a seat in the House of Representatives. Mr. C., on the meeting of Congress, was again elected speaker on the first ballot. During this session he immortalised himself by his great efforts in behalf of the Greeks who were struggling for liberty. He and Mr. Webster nobly and powerfully advocated the justice of sending a Commissioner to that country, at such a time as the President should deem suitable, and though the proposition failed for the time, yet Mr. C. was finally successful when Secretary of State. His speech in the House on this question was full of sympathy and feeling, as well as proud indignation at those who cowered at the thought of offending some of the crowned heads of Europe by its adoption. It was in 1824 that a new Tariff bill was introduced, and mainly by the assistance of Mr. C., who led the Tariff party in the House, it was enacted into a law, producing the happiest effects on the trade and commerce of the Union. La Fayette visited the United States this year, and was received by Mr. C. on behalf of the House. The attachment of this great and good man to Mr. C. was unbounded. It is related of him that in 1832 he was visited by an officer of the U. S. Navy, at his residence at Lagrange, in France. To him he expressed his admiration of the character and abilities of Mr. C., and on the morning of his departure said:—"Before you leave me, I want to show you our friend," and taking the officer into another room exhibited a portrait of Mr. Clay.—"SIR," said Lafayette, "THAT IS THE MAN WHOM I HOPE TO SEE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES." Mr. C. was repeatedly offered high office under President Monroe, but a conviction that he could be more useful as a member of Congress prevented his acceptance of any office at home or abroad.

In 1822, Mr. C. was nominated in Kentucky as a candidate for the Presidency. Four candidates, namely John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson Henry Clay and Wm. H. Crawford were in the field.—This contest it is well known terminated by the choice devolving upon the House of Representatives, no one of the candidates receiving a sufficient number of electoral votes. It was early foreseen, that if no choice was made by the people, the position of Mr. C. as Speaker was a very influential one, and his aid would secure the election of the candidate whoever he might be, to whom it should be given; and so the sequel proved, for on proceeding to vote Feb. 19, 1825, Mr. Adams very unexpectedly was elected by the votes of the Kentucky delegation on the first ballot. Mr. C.'s preference for Mr. Adams was no secret to his friends, though, from his peculiar position in respect to all parties he thought it improper to interfere, in any way otherwise than to cast his vote for his friend Mr. A. It was while the election in the House was pending that the infamous tale commonly known as "the bargain and sale slander" was got up. The originators of this unprincipled and calumnious fabrication circulated a report that Mr. C. and his friends would cast their votes for Mr. Adams with the understanding that he (Mr. C.) was to receive office under him.—This atrocious falsehood is now completely exploded. Its authors and endorsers have been covered with shame and detestation by every reflecting citizen. It will be remembered with what solemnity the venerable Ex-President Adams asserted its untruth at Maysville, Ky., on his return from Cincinnati, in 1843. To assert it now, after it has been so triumphantly refuted, is to sacrifice the reputation of any man who dare venture on it. The principal witness against Mr. C., Carter Beverly, Esq., in 1842, addressed a letter to Mr. Clay, acknowledging that he had wronged him, and making a most ample apology and complete recantation of all he had ever said on the subject. Mr. C. was appointed Secretary of State under Mr. Adams, and at the close of his administration retired to private life, on his farm at Ashland, 1829. During the period of his retirement he visited several districts of the country, and notwithstanding his wish to enjoy himself as a private citizen, such was the enthusiasm of the people his journies partook of a triumphal character. This was the case more particularly at New Orleans and Columbus, O., in 1830.

Before noticing his election to the Senate, we cannot forbear remarking the long period he occupied the post of Speaker of the House of Representatives. From the time of his first entrance on the duties of a Representative, in 1811, till 1825, with the exception of two years of absence, he was elected by overwhelming majorities, and never since the organization of the House have the duties pertaining to that office been discharged with greater impartiality, or more ability and dignity. In 1831 he was elected to the Senate, over Richard M. Johnson, who was almost his only competitor, and at the opening of the first session of the Twenty Second Congress, took his seat where he had been heard twenty five years before. About the same time he was unanimously nominated by the National Republican Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, and John Sergeant for the Vice Presidency. The subject of the Tariff was brought under consideration this session. The South had all along been discontented with the Protection afforded to our manufactures by the efforts of Mr. C. and his friends, and the contest now began to assume a very serious aspect. In July 1832 a new Tariff bill was passed which, while it changed some provisions of the bill preceding it, preserved the principle of Protection unimpaired. This Tariff was received with undisguised hostility by the South. In Nov. of 1832 South Carolina made the first move toward resisting the authority of the General Government, and while these events were in progress, the election was decided in favor of Andrew Jackson. On the 10th of Dec. 1832, the celebrated Proclamation by Jackson appeared: on the 20th of the same month Gov. Hayne, of S. C., issued a counter-Proclamation. A bill was reported in the House, understood to embody the views of the administration on the Tariff, but it proved a failure: the trouble in which the nation was involved increased; all hope of an amicable adjustment seemed quite gone, when Mr. Clay conceived the great idea of his celebrated Compromise bill, providing for a gradual reduction of duties till 1842, when 20 per cent at a *home valuation* should be the rate '*until otherwise regulated by law*" It was vehemently opposed. Mr. Smith of Md. opposed it because "it contained nothing but Protection from beginning to end." The South opposed it on account of the provision for a *home valuation*

We regret that our limits preclude our sketching the masterly measures introduced by C. to carry this pacific measure through Congress How well he succeeded, and with what effect is well known—it passed the House by a vote of 120 to 84, and the Senate by a vote of 29 to 16. It was a great measure of national policy, of profound conception and masterly execution.

No subject has produced more discussion and feeling in the United States, than this Compromise Act. On one side it has been lauded to the skies, and on the other, spoken of in terms of severe reprehension. There has no doubt been much misconception of the true intent and meaning of the *home valuation* clause, and it is probable, had it been properly understood, both parties would have considerably modified their language. Mr. Clay would not consent to strike this principle out of the Bill, and from his late remarks in reference to our present Tariff, it is clearly inferrable that he considers the spirit of the Compromise Bill has been carried out in that law, and that the Compromise Act, with the *home valuation* in operation, would have produced all the good effects of the present law. At any rate Mr. Clay's devotion to the interests of home labor cannot be questioned.

During the latter part of 1833, Mr. C. and his lady made a tour through the eastern states Everywhere, he was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of admiration and attachment—demonstrations which were the spontaneous effusions of the hearts of a grateful people—demonstrations the highest and noblest evidence that can be desired of the character and abilities of any man.

The Public Lands became a subject of discussion in March, 1832 Mr. C.'s view of this matter, like all others taken by him, was formed not with reference to the probable effect it might have on his prospects as a candidate for the Presidency, but from a thorough knowledge of the subject itself. Like an honest Statesman, though his friends pointed out to him the effect it would have, or rather, the use that would be made of it by his enemies in the new states, he advocated a bill, introduced by himself to the amazement of his enemies, who wondered that he so firmly rejected the opportunity of electioneering for the votes of these States. This bill was postponed At the next session it was passed, but was withheld by the President till the ensuing session, when it was sent back with a veto!

On the Currency question the opinions of Mr. C. are well known. He was the able leader of the party in Congress which so strenuously and nobly resisted the despotic assumption of power by Andrew Jackson, in the removal of the Deposites from the U. S. Bank. The connection of Mr. C. with that institution has been the subject of unjust animadversion. He became a Director during the Presidency of Mr. Jones, at the earnest solicitation of some of his friends. The amount of his investment was five shares of stock, but when subsequently he ceased to be a Director these were sold, and Mr. C. never afterwards held a single share. During the Presidency of Mr. Cheves, Mr. Clay was retained as counsel for the Bank, and received nothing more than professional fees, nor when his connection with the Bank finally ceased did he owe it one cent. Mr. C. offered a resolution in the Senate censuring the President for the removal of the deposites, passed on the 28th of March, 1834, by a vote of 26 to 20. This drew from the President the famous Protest of April 17th, 1834. Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Poindexter of Miss declaring the President had no right to send a Protest—these were adopted after a long debate, in which the whole subject was ably handled by Mr. C., and the Protest was excluded from the Journals of the Senate.

In 1834, the President brought the subject of our claims on France to the notice of Congress, accompanied by a Message, threatening in its tone, and calculated to excite hostile feelings on the part of the French nation. Mr. C. was placed at the head of the Committee in the Senate, to whom so much of the Message as related to the French indemnity was referred. On the 6th of January, 1835, Mr. C. made his celebrated report. The subject was a delicate one, requiring to be handled in the most skilful manner; this he accomplished, and while his report maintained our rights, it was couched in temperate, statesmanlike language. So highly did the Senators estimate it, 20,000 copies were immediately ordered to be printed. The adoption of the report soothed the mind of the public at home and abroad, and the whole matter was amicably adjusted. During the same session, Mr. C. distinguished himself by an eloquent speech in behalf of the Cherokee Indians. The aboriginal tribes already look upon the election of Mr. C. as one of the greatest blessings that can befall them.

In 1836 he participated in all the public measures before the Senate, with his usual ability and eloquence.—As before observed, he largely contributed to the settlement of the French question—his Land bill was again passed by the Senate—he advocated and vindicated the *right of petition*—he exposed the insecurity of the public money in the deposite banks with an accuracy bordering on the prophetic—and he offered a resolution, which was adopted, recognising the independence of Texas. In the winter of this year he was re-elected a Senator from Kentucky for six years.

The ensuing session was short. The administration had a majority in the Senate, but the patriotic minority, led by Mr. Clay, powerfully contested every inch of ground. Mr. Calhoun introduced a bill nominally selling, but in reality giving, to the new States all the public lands. This Mr. Clay stoutly resisted, and fortunately the bill did not even pass to a third reading. On the 12th of January, 1837, Mr. Benton offered his celebrated Resolution to expunge the Resolution of Mr. Clay, passed in 1833-'4, censuring President Jackson for removing the Deposites. This Mr. C. discussed with all the eloquence, sarcasm and invective, he so well knew how to put forth, but it passed, and the arbitrary "expunging" was performed by drawing black lines around Mr. C's resolution as it stood on the journals.

Mr. Van Buren was elected President this year, and Richard M. Johnson Vice President; Mr. Clay having uniformly declined being a candidate. The leading project of the administration, after this election, was that of a *Sub-Treasury*. This Mr. C. denounced in strong terms and clearly described the effect it would have upon the finances of the nation. He stated what he conceived to be the true policy of Government, the establishment of a Bank, but the contingency upon, which the establishment of a National institution should be based he declared to be "a general conviction of its necessity." "Until such a conviction is deeply impressed upon the people," said Mr. Clay, "and clearly manifested by them, it would, in my judgment, be unwise even to propose a Bank." This is memorable language and worthy of note. The Sub-Treasury project was defeated, but came again before Congress during the second session of the Twenty-Fifth Congress, and was again assailed by Mr. C. in one of the longest and ablest speeches he ever made. Industrious as ever, he took part in all the leading measures of 1837 and 1838—on the reception of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—the disturbances on the Canadian frontier—the attack on the Caroline, which he denounced—the granting of pre-emption rights—the bill establishing Oregon Territory—and he advocated a bill prohibiting the giving or receiving a challenge to fight a duel in the District of Columbia, &c. He laid before the Senate, in a speech, an outline of a Bank of the United States, and when the abolition question arose, he manfully battled for the Right of Petition, and opposed the bill of Mr. Calhoun, giving to Postmasters and their deputies certain dangerous powers over the mails. In 1839 he made a tour to the northern part of the Union, passing over into Canada. Everywhere, as usual, he was received with enthusiastic ardor by immense masses of the citizens.

We pass over the issue of the Harrisburgh Convention, and the proceedings of that body in relation to Mr. Clay. When Gen. Harrison was nominated, Mr. Clay cheerfully renounced all claims of his own, and joined in a hearty support of the candidates of the party. During the session of 1840, Mr. C. spoke on the "Abolition of Slavery; on the Bankrupt bill, the Maine Boundary Line; Mr. Calhoun's bill to cede the Public Lands to the States in which they lie," and many other prominent questions which are so recent we need not specify them.

On the 13th of March, 1841, Gen. Harrison issued a Proclamation calling an extra session of Congress, but before the period arrived for it to convene, that great and good man and true patriot was no more, and John Tyler became acting-President of the United States.

During this extra session the Sub-Treasury was repealed—a National Bank chartered, but vetoed by Tyler—a Bankrupt Law, and a bill distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands, passed.

During the sessions of 1841-42, while he remained in the Senate, Mr. Clay was actively engaged in carrying out those measures which were contemplated in the election of the lamented Harrison, so far as was possible under the obstructions interposed by the Acting-President; and finally, on the 31st of March, 1842, after one of the longest and most brilliant Congressional careers, known in the annals of our country, Mr. Clay resigned his seat in the Senate and retired to private life. On the occasion of his retirement he delivered his most impressive Farewell speech which very powerfully affected every person in the crowded Senate Chamber.

We have thus brought our sketch of the life of Mr. Clay down to the period of his retirement from public service. With the events which have since transpired, our readers are familiar. He is now before the people of the United States a candidate for the highest office within their gift. If there is a man living within the wide territories of this Union gifted by nature, prepared by ample experience, and a thorough knowledge of our national affairs from the earliest period of our existence as an independent people, to preside over the nation, that man of all others is HENRY CLAY. We have seen in this sketch, brief as it is, that he has mingled in all the leading questions of public policy since he first entered on public life, that he has at different times averted from the nation dreaded catastrophies, brought near by the recklessness or imbecility of rulers; that he has introduced, advocated and carried those profound measures for the protection and growth of our commerce, manufactures and agricultural pursuits which have placed the people of the United States upon the exalted pinnacle they now enjoy.

In this sketch the reader will observe that Mr. Clay is in every thing, a true *American*. All his measures have been dictated by the most enlarged patriotism, and the most bitter of his revilers cannot but admit that every thought, emotion and feeling of his heart beats in unison with American happiness and American glory. Ardently attached to the Union, bound by no sectional predilections, he has viewed the country as a whole, and in those great emergencies when he has stepped into the gap to save the country from impending dangers, he has been governed by the best feelings of the true patriot. We do not say he has no faults. What man has not? We do not say, that, owing to some peculiar circumstances, springing from his residence at the south, there are not objections in the minds of many good men to his election to the Presidency. What man could be taken up unobjectionable to all sections? But we do say, that in every necessary characteristic, of talents, experience, statesmanship, political principles, and firm unbending integrity to those principles, HENRY CLAY is scarcely equalled, and certainly not excelled by any man in the nation.

This is the cordial opinion of the great Whig party of this nation, which has, with unexampled unanimity, nominated him for the Presidency—a nomination which we firmly believe will be ratified by the people in November next. To secure that ratification we shall spare no honorable means.

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### Methodist General Conference.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

THIRTY-SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, June 6.

Bishop Waugh in the Chair.

Dr Peck, from the Committee on Slavery, presented the following Report, which was adopted;

The Committee on Slavery beg leave to present their final report.

After a careful examination of the petitions and memorials committed to them by the Conference, they find petitions from nine Annual Conferences. The remainder are from the people, and in all contain over 10,000 signatures.

The leading topics presented in the various petitions are as follows:

1. The petitioners pray that the resolutions on the testimony of persons of color, passed at the last General Conference, may be rescinded.

2 That this body would not elect a Slaveholding Bishop. And

3. That the General Conference would take measures entirely to separate Slavery from the Church.

Upon these points your Committee deem it inexpedient for the General Conference to take any action further than that which is recommended in their first report.

Your Committee have also received a statement of the votes from several of the Annual Conferences upon the alterations proposed to be made in the General Rules upon the subject of Slavery. No evidence, however, has as yet reached the Committee that the constitutional number of votes in the Annual Conferences has been obtained to make any alterations in the General Rules upon the subject of Slavery.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. PECK, Chairman.

Mr. Early stated to the Conference that the Southern Delegates had prepared their Protest against the action of the Conference in the case of Bishop Andrew, and he moved that Dr. Bascom have liberty to read it, which was granted.

Dr. Bascom then came forward and read the Protest.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bishop Morris in the Chair.

While the subject was under discussion, Bishop Soule stated that the Superintendents had a communication to make to the Conference, whereupon the resolution was laid on the table, and the following paper was read:

*To the General Conference.*

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN:—As the case of Bishop Andrew unavoidably involves the future *action* of the Superintendents, which, in their judgment, in the present position of the Bishops they have no discretion to decide, they respectfully request of the General Conference *official* instruction in answer to the following questions.

First. Shall Bishop Andrew's name remain as it now stands in the Minutes, Hymn Book and Discipline, or be struck off of these official records?

Second. How shall the Bishop obtain his support—as provided for in the Discipline, or in some other way?

Third. What work, if any, may the Bishop perform, and how shall he be appointed to the work?

JOSHUA SOULE.
ELIJAH HEDDING,
B. WAUGH.
THOS. A. MORRIS.

Several motions were made with a view to dispose of this communication, and the Conference was thrown into a state of great confusion and disorder. Finally,

Mr. Mitchell offered the following resolutions:

In reply to the several inquiries of the Superintendents,

1. Resolved, As the sense of this Conference, that Bishop Andrew's name stand in the Minutes, Hymn-book and Discipline as formerly.

2. Resolved, That the rule in relation to the support of a Bishop and his family applies to Bishop Andrew.

3 Resolved, That whether in any, and in what work Bishop Andrew be employed, is to be determined by his own decision and action in relation to the previous action of this Conference in his case.

In the midst of great excitement, the Yeas and Nays were ordered on the first resolution, and it was adopted—Yeas 152, Nays 18.

The Yeas and Nays were then ordered on the second resolution, and it was adopted—Yeas 152, Nays 15.

The third resolution coming up for consideration, several substitutes were offered and laid upon the table, and it was at length adopted—Yeas 103, Nays 67.

The Southern members generally voted for the first two resolutions and against the third. Several of the Northern members asked to be excused from voting, but they were not excused. These resolutions having been disposed of,

Mr. Scott moved that the Conference take up his resolution fixing to-morrow as the time for electing Bishops and other Conference officers. This was agreed to, and the previous question was moved, but failed for want of a two-thirds vote. The Conference then adjourned.

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### Methodist General Conference.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

THIRTY-THIRD DAY, Friday, June 7.

Bishop Soule presiding.

Mr. Scott, of the Philadelphia Conference, called up the resolution introduced by him yesterday, and which was under consideration at the time of adjournment, fixing the time for electing Bishops and other officers of the church. The resolution was amended so as to fix 3½ o clock this afternoon as the time for going into the election, and (the previous question being moved and sustained) it was passed by a large majority.

Mr. Drummond moved to take up the Report of the Committee on slavery, No 1, relating to the testimony of colored persons in Church trials.

Mr. Porter, of N. J, moved to lay this motion on the table. Lost and the report was taken up.

Mr. Collins was anxious that the resolution of the Committee should be so amended as to rescind not only the resolutions of 1840 on colored testimony, but also all the proceedings in the case of Silas Comfort, out of which those resolutions grew.

Dr. Peck, Chairman of the Committee, explained that the Conference of 1840 had itself reconsidered its own proceedings in that case, and therefore that there was no necessity for such amendment as had been proposed by Mr Collins.

The rescinding the resolution was then adopted—Yeas 115, Nays 40. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the resolutions passed at the General Conference of 1840, on the subject of the testimony of colored persons in Church trials, be, and the same is, hereby rescinded.

Mr Sandford introduced a resolution instructing the Secretaries to furnish Bishop Andrew with a certified copy of all the proceedings of the Conference in his case. Adopted.

The Report of the Committee on the Book Concern was then taken up, and its consideration occupied the remainder of the session.—The action taken was not of public interest. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bishop Hedding in the Chair.

Dr Paine, Chairman of the committee of nine appointed to consider the Declaration of the Southern Delegates, submitted the following

REPORT

The Select Committee of nine appointed to consider and report on the Declaration of the Delegates from the Conferences of the Slaveholding States, beg leave to submit the following Report:

Whereas, a Declaration has been presented to this General Conference with the signatures of *fifty one* Delegates of the body, from thirteen Annual Conferences in the Slave holding States, representing that for various reasons enumerated, the objects and purposes of the Christian Ministry and Church organization cannot be successfully accomplished by them under the jurisdiction of this General Conference as now constituted; and whereas, in the event of a separation, a contingency to which the Declaration asks attention, as not improbable, we esteem it the duty of this General Conference to meet the emergency with Christian kindness and the strictest equity; therefore,

Resolved, by the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences, in general Conference assembled, That should the Delegates from the Conferences in the Slaveholding States find it necessary to unite in a distinct ecclesiastical connection, the following rule shall be observed with regard to the Nothern boundary of such connection. All the Societies, Stations and Conferences adhering to the Church in the South, by the vote of a majority of the members of said Societies, Stations and Conferences, shall remain under the unmolested pastoral care of the Southern Church; and the ministers of the M. E Church shall in no wise attempt to organize Churches or Societies within the limits of the Church South, nor shall they attempt to exercise any pastoral oversight therein, it being understood that the ministry of the South reciprocally observe the same rule in relation to Stations, Societies and Conferences, adhering by a vote of a majority to the M. E Church; provided, also, that this rule shall apply only to societies, stations and conferences, bordering on the line of division, and not interior charges, which shall in all cases be left to the care of that Church within whose territory they are situated.

Resolved, That Ministers, local and traveling, of every grade and office in the M. E. Church may, as they prefer, remain in that Church or without blame attach themselves to the Church South.

Resolved, By the Delegates of all the Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, that we recommend to all the Annual Conferences, at their first approaching sessions to authorise a change of the sixth restrictive Article, so that the first clause shall read thus: They shall not appropriate the produce of the Book Concern nor of the Chartered Fund to any purpose other than for the benefit of the traveling, supernumerary, superannuated and worn out Preachers, their wives, widows and children, and to such other purposes as may be determined on by the votes of two-thirds of the members of the General Conference.

Resolved, That whenever the Annual Conferences, by a vote of three-fourths of all their members voting on the third resolution, shall have concurred in the recommendation to change or alter the sixth restrictive article the agents at New York

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 13, 1844.


FOR PRESIDENT,

## HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,**

**ELECTORAL TICKET.**

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

CHESTER BUTLER, | TOWNSEND HAINES.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

| Dist. | | Dist. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | JOS. G. CLARKSON, | 13. | HENRY DRINKER, |
| 2. | J. P. WETHERELL, | 14. | JAMES POLLOCK, |
| 3. | JNO. D. NEINSTEEL, | 15. | FREDK WATTS, |
| 4. | JOHN S. LITTELL, | 16. | DANL M. SMYSER, |
| 5. | E. T. M'DOWELL, | 17. | JAMES MATHERS, |
| 6. | BENJAMIN FRICK, | 18. | ANDREW J. OGLE, |
| 7. | I. W. VANLEER, | 19. | D. WASHBAUGH, |
| 8. | WM. HEISTER, | 20. | JOHN L. GOW, |
| 9. | JOHN S. HEISTER, | 21. | A. W. LOOMIS, |
| 10. | JOHN KILLINGER, | 22. | JAMES M. FOWER, |
| 11. | ALEX. E. BROWN, | 23. | WM. A. IRVIN, |
| 12. | JON. J. SLOCUM, | 24. | BENJ. HARTSHORN |

**Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.**

FOR GOVERNOR,

**General JOSEPH MARKLE,**

*Of Westmoreland County*

**Congress,**

CORNELIUS DARRAGH.

**Senate,**

GEORGE DARSIE.

**Assembly,**

T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HELANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

**Commissioner,**

WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.

**Auditor,**

WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

**Canal Commissioner,**

SIMEON GUILFORD, of Lebanon county.

☞ The Post charges HENRY CLAY with having used some very profane and abusive language to Col. Polk, which he (Polk) was too cowardly to resent. The Post, in this as in many other things, does great injustice to HENRY CLAY. It was *C. C. Clay*, of Alabama, a *Locofoco* member of Congress, who thus treated Mr. Polk. It would be only just for the Post to acknowledge its error and do Henry Clay justice, but we do not expect it. When was the Post known to do a magnanimous act. Having once asserted a thing, however false, the code of *honor* of that sheet requires a persistence in the calumny. It is of but little consequence, however, whether the Post makes a correction or not. No one thinks of looking for truth from that source. "Do men gather figs from thistles."

*"MY OPINION IS, THAT WOOL SHOULD BE DUTY FREE."*—Congressional Debates, vol. 9, page 1174.

The above is the deliberately expressed opinion of JAMES K. POLK, Locofoco candidate for President. We publish it for the benefit of the numerous wool growers of Pennsylvania. The duty on wool by the Whig Tariff of 1842, has been most beneficial in its consequences to our farmers, wool now being *fifty per cent.* higher than before the act was passed. An intelligent wool grower informed us this week, that for the same description of wool that he sold for 25 and 26 cents two years ago, he this year, received 37½ cents in this market. When the large quantity of wool raised in this section of country is taken into consideration, the reader can easily estimate how important to our farmers is this advance in the price of wool caused by the duty levied in the tariff of 1842.—Mr. POLKS' opinion is, however, that "WOOL SHOULD BE DUTY FREE," when it would not bring more than from 20 to 25 cents per lb., and it is also his opinion that TEA AND COFFEE should be *taxed twenty per cent.* Thus decreasing the farmer's profits and increasing his expenses.—How many wool growers and farmers of Pennsylvania will vote for Mr. Polk under these circumstances.

### The Treaty Question Settled.

By our Congressional Intelligence our readers will perceive that the debate on the treaty has been brought to a close, and the *treaty rejected* by a large vote, *more than two to one!* only *one Whig*, Mr. HENDERSON, of Miss., voted for it. The following very modest and patriotic remarks on the occasion, by the National Intelligencer, will command attention:

From the above statement our readers will learn that the project of a Treaty agreed upon between the diplomatic representatives of the United States and Texas has been rejected by the Senate of the United States by a vote of more than two to one; every Senator but one (Mr. Hannegan) being present.

The vote by which this treaty has been rejected the reader will observe, is not a party vote; one Whig (Mr. Henderson) having voted in favor of it in deference to the known sentiment of the State which he represents, and about one-third of the Democratic Senators having voted against it notwithstanding the demonstrations in favor of the measure by that party generally out of doors. The event has therefore fully sustained our first impression of this Treaty, that it was one of those questions of engrossing interest, which, by the force of their momentousness, transcend and overrule all mere party considerations, and, as it appears, all sectional feelings also.

This decision justifies the confidence which the nation reposes in the Senate, that it will never compromit the national honor and the national peace by countenancing projects of ambition and aggrandizement, from whatever quarter, concerning the constitutionality of which, or their consistency with the obligations of treaties, there exist serious doubts. A solemn pledge has thus been given to the world that by this country, in this generation at least, Republican Government shall not be justly exposed to the reproach of the thirst for dominion on the one hand, or the perjured faith on the other, to which the most powerful of the ancient Republics owed their downfall and extinction.

Having from the beginning made no concealment of our conviction of the fundamental error of the whole proceeding of the Executive of the United States in the institution and prosecution of the negotiation which has thus terminated—a conviction deepened and confirmed by every successive development of its untenable grounds and its extraordinary circumstances—we need not say that we had this decision as a triumph of truth and right, glorious to the nation, and reflecting honor on all who have participated in it. Whilst we say this, so far from detracting from the motives of the minority upon the question, we are free to say that we have no more doubt of their general purity than we have of the conformity of the votes of that minority to their own sense of the national interests and of the right and duty of the Government.

Apart from what we regard as a wise disposition of an important question, we must say, in conclusion, that we derive increased satisfaction from this decision of the Senate, because of the noble character in which it exhibits that elevated body, by its disregard of all unworthy considerations in upholding the national honor, by its high patriotism, and the renewed title which it has thereby earned to the respect and attachment of the country.

☞ **The Liberty Convention** met yesterday in this city, and nominated the following ticket:—

*Congress*—John Hannen, Esq., Reserve.

*Senator*—David Gilleland, City.

*Assembly*—Thomas M. Carothers, Allegheny; James Clarke, Indiana; Joseph Reed, West Deer; Robert Wilson, Jefferson.

*Commissionrr*—Robert Millegan, Esq., Wilkins.

*Auditor*—Wm. P. Ferree, Moon.

DEATH OF ANOTHER PENNSYLVANIA MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The Hon. ALMOS H. READ, the Representative of the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania in Congress, died at his residence in Montrose, Susquehanna county, last week. He left Washington several weeks since.

The Mexican war steamers Montezuma and Guadaloupe, eight days from Laguna for New York, for repairs, touched at Charleston on the 5th inst. for the purpose of replenishing their fuel.

### HURRAH FOR MARKLE!

The Campaign goes on bravely. Old Berks is almost revolutionized. Muhlenberg will not only have the misfortune of losing the state, but he is doomed to the mortification of falling largely behind his party in his own county. The following letter to the editor of the United States Gazette shows the feeling abroad in that county:

READING, Pa. June 3, 1844.

The largest political town meeting ever held in the borough of Reading took place on Saturday evening last, and what is better it was a meeting of Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle. The spacious saloon of Kendall's (late Herr's Hotel, was so densely crowded that the meeting adjourned to the open square in front, where they were addressed by Wm H. Seibert of Marion Township, Berks county, and Col. Hugh Lindsay, of Heidlberg. Both speeches were admirable and drew shouts of applause.

You are aware that the *Alt Berks*, an influential German Locofoco paper, is out against Parson Muhlenberg, and gives him a volley weekly. The editor has long been a leading man in his party, and has always been honest and straightforward in his course. He says Muhlenberg was nominated through bribery and no true democrat can support him. Depend upon it, Muhlenberg cannot get the party vote in Berks by from one to two thousand. Some of the strongest men of the party are hostile to him. In one township, where the party had always 200 votes, I was told by a leading man among them, Muhlenberg cannot get 50. Let the city do as well for Gen Markle as the country will, and Clay has the State by Thousands.

### CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, June 10, 1844

Mr. Buchanan presented memorials from Ohio and Allegheny counties, Pa, against the Annexation of Texas.

Mr. B. also presented five memorials from Penna. asking for an amendment of the Constitution so that foreigners should be required to reside for 21 years in the United States before exercising the privileges of electoral franchise.

Mr Buchanan expressed the hope that the Judiciary Committee would give this subject an early consideration, especially as a Senator of great influence had declared himself in favor of the prayer of the petitioners.

TEXAS TREATY.

The Senate then went into Executive session upon the Texas treaty, and at half past two took a recess until four o'clock, with the intention of disposing of the subject to-night.

The SENATE re-assembled at 4 o'clock, and continued in secret session till 9 o'clock, P. M. at which hour a direct vote was taken on the question of Ratification of the Texas Treaty. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. *Atchison, Bagby, Breese, Buchanan, Colquitt, Fulton, Haywood*, Henderson, *Huger, Lewis, McDuffie, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker* and *Woodbury*—16.

NAYS—Messrs. *Allen*, Archer, *Atherton*, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, *Benton*, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, *Fairfield*, Foster, Francis, Huntington, Jarnigan, Johnson, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, *Niles*, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Tallmadge, *Tappan*, Upham, White, Woodbridge, and *Wright*—35. Locofocos in Italic.

Immediately after the rejection of the treaty, Mr. Benton in open Senate, introduced a bill for the annexation of Texas. One of its provisions is, that the consent of Mexico be first obtained.

The injunction of secrecy was then removed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A Bill passed by a vote of 103 to 53, to allow the State of Illinois to tax Government lands as soon as they are sold.

The remainder of the day was spent on the District of Columbia. The citizens of the District complain of the action of Congress.

During the day the Bill to extend the benefit of the Pension Act to widows of Revolutionary officers and soldiers was considered, and after several amendments engrossed and passed by a large vote.

The Act grants a Pension to all widows married prior to 1800, and continues the Pension for life.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

### The Texas Question.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1844.

The Senate Chamber was greatly crowded this morning to hear the provisions of Mr. Benton's Bill, which had not before been communicated, providing for the annexation of Texas. The Bill is in the following terms:

"Be it enacted that the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized and advised to open negotiations with Mexico and Texas for the adjustment of boundaries and the annexation of the latter to the United States on the following basis, to wit: I. The Boundary of the annexed territory to be the desert prairie of the Neuces, and along the highlands and mountain heights which divide the waters of the Mississippi from the waters of the Rio del Norte and to latitude 42 deg. North. II. The people of Texas by a legislative act or by any authentic act which shows the will of the majority, to express their assent to said annexation. III. A State to be called "the State of Texas," with boundaries fixed by herself, and an extent not exceeding that of the largest State in the Union, to be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act on an equal footing with the original States. IV. The remainder of the annexed territory to be held and disposed of by the United States as one of the territories, and to be called "the South-Western territory." V. The existence of slavery to be forever prohibited in the northern and north-western part of said territory, so as to divide as equally may be, the whole of the annexed country between the Slaveholding and Non-Slaveholding States.—VI. The assent of Mexico to be obtained by treaty to such annexation and boundary, and to be dispensed with when the Congress of the United States may deem such assent to be unnecessary. VII. Other details of the annexation to be adjusted by treaty, so far as the same may come within the scope of the treaty-making power."

The reading of the Bill as well as the speech of Mr Benton created much feeling in the Senate.

I send you below a copy of Mr McDuffie's Joint Resolution introduced into Executive session, May 23d, and ordered to be printed May 24. The injunction of secresy was removed from it on Saturday night:

Resolved, "That the compact of annexation made between the Executive Government of the United States and that of Texas, and submitted to the Senate for confirmation by the President of the United States be, and the same is hereby ratified as the fundamental law of union between the United States and Texas, as soon as the supreme executive and legislative power of Texas shall ratify and confirm the said compact of annexation."

This resolution is now before the Senate in public session, and upon the question shall it be read a 2nd time.

An additional document was transmitted by President Tyler to the United States Senate on Thursday last, in connection with the Texas Treaty. It is a letter from Mr. Everett, our Minister in London, under date of 18th May, and states that no communication had been made to him on the subject of the Texas treaty by Lord Aberdeen, up to that date. Mr. Everett, adds—

The intelligence of the treaty has been less a subject of comment on the part of the press than might perhaps have been expected, at least in the papers which I see. It seems to have taken the public generally by surprise, and the conductors of the press are probably waiting for further information, and for suggestions in Parliament as to the ground to be taken by the Government and the leaders of the Opposition. There is an article on the subject in the 'Times' this morning, which, like most of the comments of that journal on American affairs, is of a hostile and acrimonious character. It is probable that the steamer which sails to-morrow will take out some instructions from this Government to Mr. Pakenham, under which he will communicate to you the views they are disposed to take of the treaty. I infer this from not having received any such communication myself.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday, in publishing this Document says:

The above documents explains, we presume, the only ground of the rumor which prevailed here on Wednesday of "an angry correspondence" between Mr. Calhoun and Pakenham. Mr. Everett, our Minister at London, supposes that Mr. Pakenham may have received instructions from his Government on the subject, and that is all.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Capt. DRISCALL, of New York, late Commander of schooner Hope, has been committed for trial, by the U. S. Commissioner of that port, on charge of being concerned as a principal in the slave trade, which, by the 4th section of the Act of 1820 is made piracy and punishable by death. Bartlett Mansfield, the second mate of the Hope was also arrested on the charge of voluntarily serving on board a slaver.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH DIVIDED

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, of Saturday afternoon, we learn that on Saturday morning the report of the Special Committee on the division of the Church was taken up:

Dr. Elliott moved that the report be adopted. He had examined this document, having had an opportunity to read it in its rough state, and he thought it the best measure that could be adopted under all the circumstances. History did not furnish an example of so large a body of Christians associated together as was found in the M. E. Church, and when a body became so large it grew unwieldly. He referred to the Methodist Church as it existed in England, and he had thought for some time past, although he had never before expressed it, that they must come to this at last. He did not consider this measure a schism. It might be called a separation, but he could not see anything schismatic about it.

Dr Paine was followed by Dr Luckey, Dr Bangs, Messrs Fillmore, Finley, Dr Hamline, Dr Bond, Messrs Collins, Porter and Sandford.

The first resolution was finally passed by a rising vote of 135 to 18.

The previous question was taken on the remaining resolutions, and the vote was proceeding when our reporter left.

The Conference holds an afternoon session at half past 3.

The President announced, incidentally, that no arrangements had been made for the ordination of the newly elected Bishops.

Two O'Clock.

The question was taken on the second, third and fourth resolutions, and carried by ayes and noes.

The New York Herald, of Sunday, says the resolutions were all adopted, with slight amendments.

### SABBATH CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Sabbath Convention at Harrisburg:

Resolved, That as the Christian Sabbath is an institution of divine appointment for the benefit of man, its conscientious and universal observance is essential to the highest good of the human family.

Resolved, That as the Sabbath was made for man, and by Him who made man, it is adapted to his nature and suited to his capacities, and the observance of it is needful in order to the full development of his faculties, mental as well as physical.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the sentiment expressed by Washington, "That of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports, and in vain will that man claim the tribute of patriotism who shall labor to subvert those great pillars of human happiness, those firmest props of the duties of men and citizens.

Resolved, That we respectfully invite the attention of all classes of citizens, especially public men, to the fact that the illustrious author of the sentiment of the preceding resolution gave to the observance of the Sabbath, and to the at endance on public worship, the sanction of his authority and the influence of his example.

Resolved That the employment of the laborers on railroads, canals and steamboats, and in other departments of secular business on the Sabbath, is adapted greatly to injure a large class of our fellow citizens, to impair their health, corrupt their morals and disinclines them to the performance of various social, civil and religious duties, on which their own, welfare and that of their families very much depends.

Resolved, That while no man has a right to desecrate the Sabbath by wordly business, unnecessary traveling or amusement, each man has a command from God to remember it and keep it holy, and his own good and that of the community require that he should not be disturbed in the peaceable and quiet enjoyment of it

Resolved, That a committee of sixteen be appointed to inqure into the results of the efforts that have been made in this and other States to promote the better observance of the Sabbath, and to recommend for the adoption of this Convention, such plans for future operations as they may deem best adapted to secure this important result.

Resolved, That the disturbance of the quiet of the Sabbath, by the running of railroad cars, canal boats, steamboats, and other vehicles of public conveyance, is not only a violation of the law of God but also highly injurious to the morals of the people.

Resolved, That as the desecration of the Sabbath lessens the influence of moral government over the minds of men, vitiates the public taste, corrupts the public morals, and thus endangers, not only the purity, but the existence of free institutions, patriotism, not less than morality and religion requires its conscientious and habitual observance.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the indications of the increasing attention which is awakened to this great and momentous subject, and that so many stage coaches, railroad cars, and canal boats, have ceased to run on the Sabbath; we hail it as a token for good and indulge the hope that all will soon follow this patriotic and praiseworthy example.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the friends of the Sabbath to collect the facts which show the duty and utility of keeping the Sabbath holy; and the evils of violating it, and cause them to be published and circulated as extensively as possible, that the voice of God in his providence as well as in his word, may be heard and regarded by the people.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of the Sabbath by the diffusion of information, by example, and other persuasive influences, to endeavor to induce others to abstain from secular business, travelling, and amusement, and to attend the public worship of God on the Lord's day.

We learn that Bishop H. U. Onderdonk on Wednesday last tendered his resignation to the Standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocese, as a Bishop thereof. This resignation will be laid before a Special Convention of the Diocese, which will assemble in September next, for their action.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The N. Y. Express of Saturday morning has the following paragraph.

"BISHOP ONDERDONK.—Ehe asserted resignation of Bishop Onderdonk, of Penn., we understand, is not correct. He has not resigned, nor has he any intention of resigning.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Boston Post publishes the following paragraph:—

"Some of Mr. Clay's foolish friends say that for the last thirty years that personage has 'not played at a game of cards, *even for sport.*' It might be said with more truth, that no week of the last thirty years had passed in which he has not played at cards."

The denial of Mr. Clay's friends is made on his own authority. For the assertion made in contradiction, the Post has no evidence or authority whatever. It is a wilful fabrication, a falsehood wilfully coined and wilfully uttered by Mr. C. G. Greene, who edits the Post. And yet Mr. Greene pretends to be a gentleman.

The following paragraph is from the Plebeian:

"The coarse and blasphemous language of Henry Clay, when he addressed Col. Polk, and told him to 'go home!' was characteristic of the man, and is despised alike by Col Polk and the American people."

The Editor of the Plebeian knew when he wrote this that the language referred to was never uttered by Henry Clay, but by a Locofoco member of the House, C. C. CLAY, of Alabama. This assertion, therefore, made by Mr. Slamm, the Plebeian Editor, is also a wilful falsehood.—But Mr. Slamm does not even pretend to be a gentleman: and here lies the difference between the two cases.—*N. Y. Courier.*

### MEETING IN NOBLESTOWN.

WHIGS AND ANTIMASONS ATTEND!

☞ A meeting of the friends of the TARIFF, CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and MARKLE, will be held in Noblestown, on **Saturday, the 22d instant,** at 1 o'clock, P. M. Several speeches may be expected. All are desired to come and hear. j13

### BIRMINGHAM CLAY CLUB.

☞ The members of the Birmingham Clay Club are requested to meet at the Public School house, in the Borough, on Friday Evening 14th inst, at 8 o'clock.

The "Buckeye Blacksmith" and others will address the Club. GEO. E. APPLETON, Secretary.

june 13 d&wtt

# Commercial Record.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 13.

### PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR JUNE, 1844.

JOHN SHIPTON·····J. B. GUTHRIE·····W. BARKER.

## Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.
Pots..... 3½@ 3¾
Pearls..... 4¾@ 5
ALE—℔ bbl.
XX Ale..... —@7,00
Common do. —@6,00
AXES—½ dozen.
Holmes'.... —@12,00
Mann's.....13,00@14,00
ANCHORS—℔ lb.
Juniata..... 7 @ 8
AXLES—℔ lb.
Axles..... 8 @ 9
BATTING—℔ lb.
Superior..... —@13
Common..... —@ 9
BUCKETS—machine,by the dozen.
Large size.. —@3,00
Small "... —@2,50
BEESWAX—℔ lb.
Yellow..... —@ 26
BLOOMS—℔ ton.
Blooms....50,00@60,00
CANDLES—℔ lb.
City dipped..... —@ 8
Star..... —@25
Sperm b'st br's.. —@33
" inferior... —@33
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.
Mill work & machinery generally made to order..... — a 3
Bevel'd gear'g do.— a 3½
Light m'chin'ydo.— a 4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do.... — a 3
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in.... — a 3
over 10 in.... — a 3
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars..... — a 3
Hol'w ware as'ted— a 3½
Dog Irons..... — a 3½
Sad " ..... — a 6
Tailors & Hatters' Irons..... a 6
Wagon boxes.... — a 3½
Dearborn " ℔ set.— a6½
Counter we'hts " — a6½
Tea ket'ls, doz.... a 9,00
Waffle Irons.....a12,00
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar..... a 2,50
24 in. bow fr'nt.... a 2,50
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)
COTTON YARNS—
Short reel, ℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10..... —@17
" 11 " 13..... —@18
" 14 ..... —@19
Increasing ½@1c ℔ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel, ℔ dozen.
No. 500..... —@ 9
" 600..... —@ 8
" 700..... —@ 7
" 800,900,1000— @ 6
CoverletYarn,lb — @23
Carpet Chain.... —@20
Cotton Twine.... —@25
Candle wick.... —@17
COFFEE—℔ lb.
Java, old white.. —@13
St. Domingo.... 6¾@ 7½
Laguayra ..... 8 @ 9
Rio..... 7¼@ 7¾
Havana ..... 7½@ 8
COPPER—℔ lb.
Braziers'..... —@30
Sheathing..... —@30
Bolt..... —@35
Old..... 16 @18
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [10 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]
Manilla..... —@12½
White rope..... —@12
" " tar'd..... —@10
Pack'g yarn fine.— @10
" " com.. — @ 9
Ex. P'g hemp bed cords, doz. — @2,75
Long do.... — @2,00
Com. do.... — @1,00
Hemp plough lines..... — @ 75
40 y'd h'mp b'd cords... — @4,00
40 y'd manilla bed cords. — @3,50
30 do. do .. — @2,63
20 " " ... — @1,75
Manilla pl'ugh lines..... — @1,00
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c. 3 a 8¾
37 Laurel and Brunswick.... 8¼a 9
Pittsburgh .... — a 8
37 Light..... — a 6¾
3-4 " ..... 5¼a 6
Waltham fine, —a 9¼
33 Bleached.... 8 a 9½
4-4 do. Long cloths..... 8 a13
Tickings—
33 Saco ..... —a10½
Rochester .... — a14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c.13 a19
Drills—
Brown Boot and Suffolk ..... 9½ a10
Bleached do....10½a11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 a 9½
Good style Madder colors.... 8 a14
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue....11 a14½
DRUGS—By Package.
Aloes ..... 15 @17
Alum..... 4 @ 4½
Asafœtida .....25 @28
Arrow Root.... 8 @10
Aquafortis .....10 @11
Borax, refined..22 @25
Balsam, Peru.2,00@2,25
" Copavia....35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined ..... 1,12@1,20
Chloride of lime by Cask..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ...1,50@1,62
Cream Tartar...21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @13
Galls ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic....31 @37
" Copal..... —@50
" Tragacinth 3½ @7½
" Shellac ...16 @ 8
" Mastic..1,20@1,25
Ipecac..... 75 @87
Jalop, powd'rd..80 @83
Litharge ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root. 7 @ 8
" Ball..19 @22
Lac Dye..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb.31 @37
Manna, Flake..62 @75
Madder, Umbro.22 @25
" Com'n.13 @20
Myrrh, Turkey.20 @60
" il, Vitriol.... 4½@ 5
" Castor, ....1,15@1,25
" Cassia.....3,25@3,75
" Cloves.....2,75@3 0
" Lemon.....2,25@3,00
" Peppermint.4,75@5,00
Opium, Turk'y.3,50@4,00
Quinne ..... —@3,50
Rhubard, root'd..68 @75
Sal Ammoniac..20 @25
Saleratus, ref'd. 5½@ 6½
Sal Soda..... 5 @ 6
Senna .....18 @20
Tartaric Acid..50 @55
Vitriol, Blue...11 @12
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.
Camwood..... 6½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2¾@ 3
Logwood, chip'd 2¾@ 3
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.
Polished..... 11 @12
FEED—℔ bushel.
Bran ..... 5 @ 6
Shorts ..... 25 @33
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sup'fine
Monongahela. 3,00@3,12
Lower Virginia & Ohio..... 3,12@3,25
Wagon ..... 3,12@3,25
Rye ..... —@2,12
Buckwheat.... —@ —
do hull'd h'f bls —@ —
FEATHERS—℔ lb.
Kentucky ..... 20 @24
Ohio & Penn'a..24 @26
FISH—℔ bbl.
Mackerel,—
No. 1..... —@13,00
" 1 half bls —@ 7,00
" 2..... 11, 0@11,50
" 2 half bls —@ 6,00
" 3..... 3,50@ 9,00
" 1 kitts. —@ 2,50
Herring, No 1 5 25@ 5,38
" " 2 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No 1 —@18,00
" " 2 —@17,00
Cod, ℔ lb..... 4½@ 5
Shad..... 9,25@ 9,50
FRUIT.
Almonds, shelled .. —a—
" so t .. " ....20 a22
" hard .. " .... —a11
Currants, Zante . —a—
Filberts ..... 8 a 9
Figs, Turkey....16 a18
" Malaga.... —a12
Raisins, Muscat. —a—
" Buach. — a2,38
" Bloom. — a2,25
Cranberries, bush..a —
Lemons, Sicily, box..... — a4,25
Oranges do..4,00 a4,50
Dried Peaches, bushel..... 90 a1,06½
do. Apples... 55 a 70
Green " bbl..1,25 a1,50
GLASS.
Black Bottles.
Quart, ℔ gross....@9,00
Pint " ....@7,00
Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gall.....@9,00
Claret, ℔ gross....@9,00
Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.
8 by 10.....2 50@2,75
10 by 12.....3,50@ 3,75
12 by 18.....8,00@ 9,00
Patent do., 10 by 14 to 16by 22 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8 by 10.....1,81@ 2,12
10 by 12.....2,31@ 3,12
GUNPOWDER—℔ keg.
FFFG.....5,50 @6,00
Eagle, 6¼ lbs.. — @3,00
do. dozen 1 lb. canisters. — @7,00
FFFG do.... — @4,00
Eagledo papers — @6,00
Rock powder.3,50 @4,00
GRAIN—℔ bushel.
Wheat..... 62½@65
Rye ..... 33 @35
Oats..... 20 @21
Corn ..... 33 @35
Barley..... —@—
GINSENG—℔ lb.
Ginseng ..... 28 @29
HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs.
Timothy.....6,50 @7,50
Clover ..... —@—
Straw, 100bdls 3,00 @3,25
HIDES—℔ lb.
Missouri..... 9 a12
Spanish..... 15½@17½
do. salted..... 10 a13
do kips ℔ skin 1,25 a1,62
Green ..... — a 3½
HEMP—℔ lb.
Kentucky, dew rotted .....4 @4½
Missouri do..... 4 @4½
HOPS—℔ lb.
First sort, '43... 9½@10
INDIGO—by Package.
Bengal, lb.....1,75 @1 87
Spanish Float.1,37 @1,45
Manilla.....1,20 @1,25
IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb.—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.
FLAT BAR.
1½ in. to 1½ by ¼ to 1 in..... —a—
5/16 by ¾ in ..... —a—
2¼ to 1½ by ¼ in.... —a—
1¾ to 2 by ¾ in.... —a—
1 to 1¼ by ¼ to 1-16.. —a—
All under..... —a—
ROUND & SQUARE IRON.
1 to 1¾ (from bloom) —a—
1⅛ to 2¼ (Piled).... —a—
2¼ to 2½ " ..... —a—
⅜ to ¼..... —a—
3-16..... —a—
HOOP IRON.
2¼ to 4 in. wide..... —a—
2 to 1¼..... —a—
All under..... —a—
SHEET IRON.
Nos 22 to 26, wi. ga. —a—
" 16 " 20 " .. —a—
" 13 " 17 " .. —a—
BOILER IRON.
4 and 3-16 in ..... —a—
¼ ..... —a—
Nail Rods..... —a—
Deck & Spike rods.. —a—
Plough Slabs..... —a—
" wings ..... —a—
Boiler Rivets..... —a—
LEAD—℔ lb.
Missouri Pig.... 3¼a 3¾
Bar ..... — a 4
LEATHER—℔ lb
Sole Baltimore..20 a22
" New York..18 a20
" damaged ..15 a17
" slaughter ..20 a24
Skirting ..... 23 a25
Harness, black.. 20 a23
Bridle, black, ℔ doz. sides..30,00a36,00
Russet do.....36,00a42,00
Upper, finish'd.24,00a30,00
Kips, " ..24,00a36,00
Calf skin, " ..15,00a26,00
Lace leather.18,00a —
N. Eng. Seating No. 1 ℔ doz 45,00a —
" 2 " ..35,00a —
" 3 " ..25,00a —
Sheep Skins..... 2 a 5
LUMBER—From Pile.
Pine, clear, inch, 1000 ft...17,00a18,00
" com. " " .. —a 8,00
" clear 1½ " .. —a25,00
" com. 1½ " .. —a11,50
" clear 2 " .. —a31,00
" com. 2 " .. —a15,00
" flooring clear 1 in. do.... —a23,00
" com..... —a15,00
Oak do do...23,00a30,00
Pine Shingles ℔ 1000..... —a —
Laths sawd 100 —a1,50
MALEABLE IRON,—℔ lb.
Maleable Iron.. — @15
MOLASSES—℔ gallon.
Sugarhouse, Bost.— a45
" N. Orleans.— a40
New Orleans....32 a33
Country ..... — a—
NAVAL STORES.
Rosin ℔ bl...2,50 a2,75
Pitch " .. — a4,00
Tar, Alle'ny.. — a—
" N. Car'na.. — a4,00
Turpentine, gal. .50 a55
Varnish, Copal..1,75a2,00
NAILS, BRADS, AND SPIKES. ℔ lb. [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ cent.
10d, 2d, 16d, & 20d, nail and brads..... a—
3d & 9d do..... a—
6d & 7d do..... a—
5d nails..... a—
4d " ..... a—
3d " ..... a—
2d " ..... a—
3, 3½, 4 & 4½ in. spikes.. a—
5, 5½ & 6 " .. a—
3, 3½ & 4 in wrought " .. a—
4½ & 5 " " .. a—
6 & 6 " " .. a—
6½, 7 & 8 " " .. a—
OAKUM—℔ lb.
Pittsburgh ..... @ 8
OILS—℔ gallon.
Linseed ..... 75 a 80
Lard, City.... 50 a 60
Olive ..... a5,50
Sperm, bleach. 1,10a1,15
" unbleach'd .1,05a1,00
" Fall .....95a1, 10
Whale ..... 70 a 75
Tann'rs ℔ bl. 18,00a24,00
PAINTS—℔ lb.
Prus. Blue.....1,00a1,25
Lampblack.....6¾a 7
Span. Whiting....1¼a 2
ChromeGreen...50 a55
" Yellow No 1 33 a35
" " No. 2.... 25 a28
Bruns'ck Green.15 a20
White Lead, dry..6¾a 7
" in oil, pure, k'g 1 65a1,75
" " No. 1.....1,45a1,50
Red Lead..... 7 a 8
Yellow Ochre....2¼a 3
Ven. Red..... 1¾a 5
Verdigris .....34 a38
PIG METAL—℔ ton.
Allegheny, very hard....27,50 a28,00
" middling 28,00 a29 00
" soft ....29,00 a30,00
Hanging Rock, hot blas .28,00 a30,00
" cold " .28,00 a30,00
Ten'ee best ..... a....
" inferior..... a....
PLASTER PARIS,—℔ ton.
PlasterParis.15,00 a16,00
PROVISIONS.
Bacon Hams.....4 a 5½
" Shoulders..2¾a 3¾
" Sides.....4 a 4½
Hog round, city cured..... 4¼a 4½
" country cured..3¾a 4
Lard No. 1, kegs..5 a 5½
" " 2, " ...-a 5
" " 1, bbls..5 a 5½
Butter, No. 1, keg —a —
" " 1, roll 10a11
Cheese, Western Reserve ..... 4½a 5
" Goshen..... a...
" Pine Apple..... a...
Crackers, Pittsb.
Water, ℔ bbl....a3,50
Do Butter " .....a4,25
POTATOES—℔ bushe.
Mercer..... 37½a44
Neshannocks ...20 a25
RAGS—℔ lb.
Country mixed.....a 2¼
" good white.... 3½a3¾
RICE—℔ lb.
Rice ..... 3¼a3¾
SALT—℔ bbl.
No 1 afloat....97½a 98
" 1 in store —a1,00
" 2 afloat .... —a 85
Table doz box 1.50 a2,00
SEEDS—℔ bushel.
Clover..... —a5,00
Timothy ..... 1.31a1,37
Flaxseed..... 100a1,00
SPICES—℔ lb.
Cloves ..... a35
Cassia in Mats.....a26
Ginger ..... a10
Nutmegs..... a1,25
Pepper ..... a12½
Alspice..... a18
SNAKEROOT—℔ lb.
Virginia ..... —a—
Seneca .....25 a28
SOAP—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh yellow..... a 5
Cincinnati " ..... a 5
Chilicothe " ..... a 5
Pitts'gh brown..... a 4½
Cincinnati " ..... a 4½
Chilicothe " ..... a 4
Castile ..... a...
Starch—℔ lb.
Pitts'gh No. 1..... a 6½
Cincinnati " 1..... a 7
STEEL: Foreign, ℔ lb. [Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Cast & shear.... 7½a18½
do single..... 16 a17
Best German..... a12½
" Eagle..... a10½
" Hoop L..... a14½
Pittsburgh Manufacture
Cast Steel..... a16
Shear single..... a...
" double ..... a...
" treble..... a...
German Steel..... a 10
English blister.....a12½
American " ..... a 5½
Spring..... 5¾a 6½
SPIRITS—℔ gallon.
Brandy, Bordx 1.50 a2,00
" Rochelle..1.75 a2,25
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof..... a1 50
" N. O..... a1,00
" N. E. 1st p't...40 a 50
Gin, Hol'nd ...1,40 a1,50
SPELTER—℔ lb.
Spelter ..... a 10
SHOVELS & SPADES ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered]
Devonshire, steel point..... a 9,00
" .....a10 00
" ..7,00a 8,00
Coal no 1 & 2.....a10 00
Collier ..... a 6,00
Socket ..4,50a 5 00
Grain ..... a10,00
SPADES.
No. 1 " .....a 9,50
" 2 " .....a 9,00
" 2 com'n.....a 7,00
" 1 steel.....a 9,00
" 2 & 3 .....a10,00
MANURE FORKS.
4 prong bright....a10,00
" " .....a 9,00
" black.....a 9,00
" " .....a 8,00
" hay, bright ...a 6,00
" " black....a 5,00
Hoes ..... a 4,00
Clay Picks.....a10.00
Mattocks .....a12,00
Frows ..... a 6,00
Sprout'g hoes....a 8,00
SUGAR.
N. O. prime hhd..7 

PITTSBURGH—JUNE 10, 1844.

## CLAY CLUBS.

We were prevented by illness from attending either of the Clay Clubs in Pittsburgh and Alleghe**ny** on Friday evening. But we learn they were **well attended**, and the proceedings spirited. The **Clubs in Birmingham and Manchester are also go**ing ahead in the right spirit. We hope this feeling **will extend over the county, and every pains be taken to show the people the free-trade character of** the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency.

### Mr. Polk's Ancestors.

Mr. M'Candless, in his speech at Broadhurst's, **w**as very eloquent on the good stock from which Mr. Polk is descended, and stated that one of his ances**t**ors had signed the famous Mecklenberg declara**t**ion, &c. We hate to spoil a good story, but nev**e**rtheless the gentleman will excuse us for putting **him right.** Mr. Polk's "great uncle" did sign the Mecklenberg declaration, and was a good *Whig*, **as were the most of his kindred of the days of the revolution;** but Mr. M'Candless forgot to tell us **that Mr Polk's** *grandfather* **was a** *tory* during the **revolution, and was known as the "black sheep in the family," and it is fully as likely that "James K." inherited the qualities of his** *Tory* grandfather as of **his** *Whig* great uncle.

### Gov. Polk in favor of a Tax on Tea and Coffee.

Tea and Coffee in America rank among the ne**c**essaries of life. In this land of equality and pros**p**erity none hardly are so poor that they cannot af**f**ord to enjoy their cup of tea or coffee! It is an object then to afford those articles as cheap as pos**s**ible, that all may enjoy what are generally esteem**e**d as blessings. Tea and Coffee have therefore been left to come in free of duty. They are pro**d**uctions which cannot be cultivated in this country, and it is not, therefore, necessary to *protect* our own farmers in their cultivation. Could they be pro**d**uced here, patriotism would dictate the propriety of levying a duty upon them to protect the home production. But as they cannot be produced here, a duty would enhance their price, and be a useless tax on the consumer.

Having premised these facts, which are clear to any capacity, it must be evident that no good rea**s**on could be given for taxing the articles except the necessity of raising revenue. When that necessity *really* exists, the people are patriotic enough to suf**f**er the *evil*, as evil it would be. What are we to think, then, of the conduct of JAMES K POLK the Locofoco candidate for President, who made an effort to *tax tea and coffee* TWENTY PER CENT., at a time, when, by his own admission, *the Government had six millions of revenue from imports more than we needed!"*

The Committee of Ways and Means, of which Mr. Polk was a member, in the House of Represen**t**atives in 1833, proposed to levy a duty of *twenty per cent* on TEA and COFFEE, and Mr Polk voted against a proposition to strike out tea and coffee from the proposed bill, so as to continue them free of duty.

If the honest farmers and mechanics and work**i**ngmen of Pennsylvania, who enjoy their tea and coffee, inquire for Mr. Polk's motives for this conduct, they can find them in the fact that he was opposed to the whole system of protecting the industry of the Northern states. The revenue of the government was then being mostly derived from duties on those articles produced by the artizans of the free states, thereby answering the double pur**p**ose of affording protection and yielding revenue. Mr. Polk wished this duty taken off, leaving Amer**i**can manufacturers and mechanics to compete as best they might, with the pauper labor of Europe, and he wanted the revenue to be raised on *tea* and *coffee*, which could not be produced in this country. Thus, for the sake of aiding the planting and slave interests of the South, Mr. Polk would lessen the means of the workingmen of Pennsyl**v**ania and the free states to purchase tea and coffee, and by a tax upon these articles he would increase their cost. Can any poor man, who prizes his own interests, who values his own or his family's comfort, vote for JAMES K. POLK, who "voted against a proposition to strike out tea and coffee," i. e. to *tax* them, to the injury of the working people of the north, and the benefit of the planters of the South?

### Polk and Dallas.

The following amusing soliloquy it is said was made in Boston, when the news of the Locofoco nominations arrived there by one of those specimens of "humanized drift-wood"—*genus* loafer—who may always be found hanging around the stews and dog**g**eries of Locofocoism:

"*Polk* and *Dallas*, is it?" said he. "Well, I'm agreeable,—Polk and Dallas be it. It sounds like Pork and Dollas. Pork is a very **g**ood thing, when it don't require a crowner's **q**uest to certify as to what it died on, and dol**l**as years better, and don't make the paper mills look so hungry at a feller as these here patent wentilators o' mine does! If they calls Polk *poke*, I don't mind. Poke-berry bitters aint slow! The Whigs had their hard cider, and we'll have our Poke berry bitters. I'll go the *Polk* for the sake o' the *rum* any day.

I like Polk 'cause he don't represent the ar**i**stocracy of *genus*. Folks here is always acry**i**ng out agin the aristocracy of **wealth**, but they **never** says nothin' agin the aristocracy o' *ge* **nus**. That's why I'm kept down, but 'taint go**i**n to be so not no more. Human progress can't stand it. Every thing had ought to be repre**s**ented here, cause it's a free country. I vo**t**ed for Jackson to represent *military* genus—Van Buren was elected 'cause he was a *cun***n**in' genus—Harrison got in for his *honest* ge**n**us—and they're tryin' to get in Clay for his *patriotic* genus—but we'll go now for Polk 'cause he's the genus of mediocrity. Them's um! Them's the candidates for *witteling sullers*, and all sitch! I'll go down, and get a drink of old white-eye, for that idee. Hurra for Polk and Dallas!"

### The Texas Negotiation.

We design to give, as we have room, and as we promised, the opinions of the leading papers in the country in regard to the negotiations for the annex**a**tion of Texas. The following extract we take from the New Orleans *Bee*, being part of an article in reply to the *Bulletin* of that city, which supports President Tyler:

We are twitted with having been very sav**a**ge towards Great Britain, whilst her purposes were suspected, and of having suddenly retired from the attack when the mask that covered them was thrown aside. The mask that cov**e**red the Texas intrigue has indeed been thrown aside. And what has been made apparent? A negotiation begun, continued and consum**m**ated by this Government, so shameless in its character, so fraught with guile, prevar**c**ation and downright hardihood of asseveration, as to cause those to blush most who loved their country best.. The frowning batteries of Eu**r**ope's combined navies, and the bristling bay**o**nets of her concentrated armies, would strike less terror to the mind than the havoc of truth and honor and national dignity made by this administration. Indeed, there is in the nature of man a something that dangers make mo**r** dangerous, a heroic susceptibility that affects the dread ordeal of battle, and when the homes and firesides of our people are menaced, im**p**resses the mothers and daughters, even of America, with attributes that defy peril. But no stimulant to these virtues can be drawn from the published negotiations that may in**v**olve us. The flag of the nation would scarce**l**y unfurl its stripes and stars to the breeze in a contest that originated in such duplicity.—The odor of corruption would taint the winds that dallied with its folds. It would droop, a listless drapery, about the flag staff.

When this nation goes to war, its cause should be such as Angels might espouse. We have no Throne to uphold, no King to involve us in his private quarrels, no Royal griefs to a**v**enge. We have none of those family jeal**o**usies and personal antipathies, that have drenched so often the fields of Europe in wars of dynasty. Here, at least, the blood of the people is not an atonement for their master's arrogance, nor does the peace of the nation rest upon the caprice of its princes. The shame as well as the glory of our wars is with the people. They are masters, in view of the Constitution, and when their servants transgress against the precepts of truth and honor, they must renounce the iniquity or bear its disgrace. Is this nation prepared to assume the responsibility of the negotiations with Tex**a**s? Are the people willing to repeat what has been said by their servants? and stake their veracity and honor upon the correspondence of the cabinet—reeking as it is with the gross**e**st of vices? We have yet to see the first man who would be willing to take upon him**s**elf the odium of having written many of the documents, accompanying the Treaty; and it has appeared to us, that the faculties of men must be disordered by a raging war-fever, be**f**ore they can consent to peril the peace of the country upon such an exhibit as the govern**m**ent has made. When Liberty draws the sword, Honor should hold the scabbard. The people should be more concerned at the sac**r**ifice of truth than at the approach of an army with banners. Foreign invaders may be re**p**ulsed, but what can wipe off a stain upon the character of the nation. The traces of a hos**t**ile army may be effaced, but how cleanse the soiled escutcheon of the Union?

We not only think, that the people should protest against the proceedings had in this bu**s**iness; but also, that should a war come upon us through the wickedness of the administration, Congress, in making preparation for it, should disclaim the negociations lest they pal**s**y the arms as well as offend the justice of the country. When the people are called from the plough share to the tented field, they should stand erect in dignity of mind as in pride of strength, and be made to feel that they were fighting for truth and their country, and that upon them and their cause there was neither reproach nor obloquy.

*For the Gazette & Advertiser.*

D. N. WHITE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I observed in your paper of the 5th inst. some remarks relative to the great inconvenience under which our citizens have to labor in attending the diamond market, in consequence of its dis**o**rdered and crowded condition. It is a matter which I have frequently thought of, and in fact one in which all our citizens ought to feel interested.

In my humble opinion, however, there can be no change made which will be of permanent advantage so long as the market is continued in the diamond; it is entirely too contracted a place to expose for sale such a great and grow**i**ng amount of produce as is necessary for our consumption; there might, it is true, be some alteration made which would be of a temporary advantage, but in a few years we would be la**b**oring under the same inconvenience which we now are. To obviate this difficulty, and the useless expenditure of money, I would sug**g**est the following plan, namely: to erect market houses on Liberty street, below St. Clair street, where there is sufficient room for buildings of the necessary capacity; have them supported by iron columns; let there be an or**d**inance passed requiring all wagons that come into the market to be placed on one side of the street, either above or below, as the Councils in their wisdom may decide, the hind wheels against the curb stone. The purchaser then, in passing along, can at a glance see the various commodities that may be exposed for sale—not as it is under the present arrangement, at the hazard of his neck. This plan would not only be a great convenience to the citizens, but also to persons who attend market; they would not be under the necessity, as is now the case, of unloading their wagons and driving them to another part of the city, and perhaps during their absence some small articles be carried off without the owner receiving any compensation for them, a circumstance of frequent occur**r**ence. Let the market houses be extended so as to afford room for hucksters, if they should order paying rent to standing on the side walks; we would then have a market to correspond with the importance of our city.

Many of the property holders in the dia**m**ond would, no doubt, object to this, on the ground of its lessening the value of their property. This, at first glance, would appear to be the case, but I would recommend such im**p**rovements there as would enhance rather than lessen it in value, and be of great im**p**ortance to the city. I would remove the Market house and Court house, and erect a large building in the centre of the square with an arch for Market street to pass under, and have the first floor and basement divi**d**ed off suitable for Mayor's Office, Council Chambers and Watch house, which, if I am correctly informed, would save to the city, in the item of rent, more than the interest of the money requisite for erecting the build**i**ng. The second floor to be left in one large hall for holding public meetings, a room which has long been wanted here. On the top have a cupulo with an alarm bell, and a person employed at a small salary to attend it, so that in the event of a fire, by having the taps of the bell so regulated as to indicate the part of the city where the fire may be raging, our Fire**m**en can proceed at once to the scene of con**f**lagration, without detaining to inquire where it may be, and thus prevent in many in**s**tances the destruction of large amounts of property. This arrangement would make the diamond a desirable place for a retail business, particularly the dry good; as the dilapi**d**ated buildings now occupied as taverns, coffee hou**s**es, &c., would give place to neat and sub**s**tantial store rooms, by which the owners could realize ample compensation for the ex**p**ense of putting them up. Many of whom have had the misfortune to see their property unoccupied half the year, and others more for**t**unate, the whole year. To complete my plan I would recommend the widening of the side walks, and the planting of trees as has been commenced at the southwest corner. We would then have a pleasant promenade and an ornament to our city, a charge which could ne**v**er be brought against her before. I have thus hastily penned my plan of making this much desired improvement. If it should be considered worthy of notice, I shall feel my**s**elf fully compensated, if not, I will have the satisfaction of believing that my time might have been worse employed.

A CITIZEN.

Pittsburgh, June 7th, 1844.

## CHRONOLOGY WITHOUT COMMENT.

### CHAPTER II.

MR. DALLAS AND DISTRIBUTION.

Resolution of the Baltimore Convention that nominated Polk and Dallas:

Resolved, That the proceeds of the Public Lands ought to be sacredly applied to the National objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are oppo**s**ed to the law lately adopted, and to any law for the the Distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*April* 16, 1832.—Mr. Clay, from the Com**m**ittee on Manufactures, reported his bill for the Distribution among the States of the pro**c**eeds of the Public Lands.

*May* 9, 1832.—Mr. King, of Alabama, mo**v**ed to refer Mr. Clay's bill to the Committee on Public Lands, known to be hostile to the bill. On this question there was a tie vote—22 to 22; Mr. DALLAS VOTING WITH Messrs. Clay, Webster, Frelinghuysen, &c IN THE NEGATIVE. The Vice President (Mr. Calhoun) gave the casting vote in the affirmative.

*May* 18, 1832.—Committee on Public Lands reported against Mr Clay's bill, and in favor of reducing the price of the lands to a minimum of one dollar per acre.

*June* 30, 1832.—A motion to postpone inde**f**initely Mr Clay's Distribution Bill, after be**i**ng opposed by Mr Clay and Mr. Ewing, and advocated by Mr Benton, was lost—17 to 25; Mr DALLAS VOTING IN THE NEGATIVE WITH Messrs Clay, Webster, Frelinghuysen, &c.

*Same day*—Motion to lay Mr. Clay's bill on the table, rejected—15 to 27; Mr DALLAS VOTING AGAINST IT.

*July* 2, 1832.—Amendment of Mr. Hayne to allow the new States 15 instead of 10 per cent; lost, 21 to 26; Mr. DALLAS *dodged*, but his brother-in-law, Mr. Wilkins, *voted in the nega**tive.*

*Same day.*—Amendment of Mr King, of Ala**b**ama, to strike out the distribution clause, re**j**ected, 21 to 26; Mr. DALLAS *dodged*; Mr. Wilkins *voted in the negative.*

*Same day*—Mr. Benton's amendment to re**d**uce the price of the lands to one dollar per acre, rejected, 21 to 27. Mr. DALLAS *voting in the negative.*

*Same day.*—Mr. Benton's amendment to re**d**uce to 50 cents per acre all lands which had been over 5 years in market; rejected 20 to 28 Mr. DALLAS *voting in the negative.*

*Same day*—Mr Poindexter's amendment to allow the new States 12½ per cent. instead of 10; Agreed to, 27 to 20. Mr. Benton and Mr Clay voting for it; Mr. DALLAS VOTING AGAINST IT.

*Same day.*—Amendment of Mr. Hendricks, to allow Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Indi**a**na, Alabama and Illinois 640,000 acres each, agreed to, 28 to 16. Benton, Clay and Frelinghuysen voting for it; Mr. DALLAS VOTING AGAINST IT.

SAME DAY—Mr. Payne's amendment to strike out the objects to which the States are to apply the land fund, so as to allow them to use it as they pleased; Rejected 20 to 27. Mr DALLAS VOTING AGAINST IT.

SAME DAY—Mr. Robinson's amendment to reduce the price of lands over 10 years in mar**k**et to $1, and to actual settlers 50 cents; Re**j**ected, 19 to 24. Mr. DALLAS VOTING A**G**AINST IT.

SAME DAY—Mr. Clay's Land Distribution Bill ordered to a 3d reading, 24 to 18. Mr DALLAS VOTING FOR IT.

*July* 3, 1832—Mr. Clay's land distribution bill finally passed the Senate, 26 to 18—Mr. DALLAS VOTING FOR IT.

YEAS—Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, DALLAS, Dickerson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson, Knight, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Rob**b**ins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster, Wilkins.

NAYS—Benton, Brown, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White.

N. B. On this subject of Distribution Mr. DALLAS was *not* instructed.

The end of chapter II!!

### CHAPTER III.

MR. DALLAS AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Resolution at the Baltimore Convention that nominated Polk and DALLAS.

Resolved, That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to com**m**ence and carry on a system of internal improve**m**ents.

IN THE SENATE OF THE U. S.

*May* 25, 1832.—Mr. Chambers's motion to consider a bill to subscribe, on the part of the United States, to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—rejected 18 to 21. Messrs. Ben**t**on, Marcy, &c. voting against it—Mr. DAL**L**AS VOTING FOR IT.

*May* 29, 1832.—Motion to consider the Bal**t**imore and Ohio Railroad Bill. Mr. Miller of S. C (Locofoco) said he had viewed the vote of the other day as indicating a determination not to go any further into these expenditures for internal improvements. If taken up it would be considered that the administration was not disposed to cut down these wasteful expendi**t**ures. Rejected, 18 to 23—Mr. DALLAS VO**T**ING FOR IT; Benton, Marcy, &c., against it.

*June* 22, 1832.—Senate considered the bill making appropriations for Internal Improve**m**ent by the General Government. Mr. For**s**yth's amendment to strike out appropriation for the Cumberland river, which he said he meant to be a test question as it was an appro**p**riation for new work. Mr. Hayne also said that he was glad this question was now sol**e**mnly and fairly raised. If this work was to be authorized, every outlet and river in the Union could be. If this were done the Gov**e**rnment would be called on to make roads from one water course to another." Mr. Web**s**ter opposed the amendment. *Rejected* 15 to 29. Mr. DALLAS VOTING AGAINST IT.

*Same day.*—Internal Improvement bill or**d**ered to a third reading and passed, 26 to 13 Mr. DALLAS voting for it, with Mr. Clay, Webster, Frelinghuysen, &c. Forsyth, Grun**d**y, &c, against.

RECAPITULATION.

In the great session of 1832, on the questions of the Bank, the Tariff, Land Distribution, Inte**r**nal Improvement, &c, the yeas and nays in the Senate, are recorded 163 times. On these questions Mr. DALLAS recorded his vote 28 times with Mr. Benton, Grundy, &c and 135 times with Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, Mr Frelinghuysen, &c.!!!

For proof of this see Journals.

## CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, June 6, 1844.

In Senate quite an exciting debate arose on the reception of a petition against the Annexation of Texas, on the ground of the extension of slavery, from the Friends of Indiana. A motion was made to lay the question of reception on the table, bu**t** after a warm debate, the motion was rejected 19 to 24. The petition was then received by a vote of 27 to 12, and laid on the table. The Senate then went into Executive Session.

In the House the day was principally spent on the contested election of Jones and Botts, which ended in the seat being given to Jones. Both the competi**t**ors made speeches.

FRIDAY, June 7th, 1844.

In Senate, the morning session was taken up in receiving memorials and in debate on the Bill reported some time since from Finance Committee, for the remission of duties on Rail Road Iron. At 1 o'clock, without any ac**t**ion on the Bill, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House, the Speaker laid before that body a com**m**unication from the Postmaster General, complaining of a speech made by Garret Davis of Ky., implicating him in sending an agent of the Post Office Department into his District during the electioneering canvass.—This agent was Mr. Brown, the man who had a fracas with Cassius M. Clay while the election was going on at Wickliffe demands an investigation and says he is not responsible for Mr. Brown's visit to Mr. Davis' Dis**t**rict, that he went to Kentucky to visit his family, &c.

The memorial was referred to a Select Commit**t**ee of five members with power to send for persons and papers.

The remainder of the session was spent in the re**c**eption of reports, and in the considerations of amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill. The bill finally passed, and the Naval Appropriation Bill taken up, which was still under considera**t**ion when the report of the Baltimore American closed.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore American.*

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1844.

The Texas Treaty, it is hoped, will be dis**p**osed of this evening.

The President has nominated a second rate judge of Pennsylvania, Judge King, to fill the vacancy upon the Bench of the Supreme Court.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have reported against the confirmation of Mr. Ferris the Collector of New York.

## MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

*Despatch for the Baltimore American*

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1844

5½ o'clock, P M. The Senate did not dispose of the Texas Treaty to-day, but will do so to**m**orrow.

The House has passed the Navy Bill, and also the bill to abolish corporeal punishments.

From the New-York Tribune.

### Methodist General Conference.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY..... WEDNESDAY, June 5.

Bishop SOULE in the Chair. Prayer by Mr. Townsend, of the Providence Conference.

Dr. CAPERS, in behalf of the Committee appointed yes**t**erday upon his resolution in relation to a division of the Church, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and he therefore returned the resolution to the Conference, stating at the same time that he hoped a pro**p**osition would be brought forward from another source, which might be favorably received.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Episcopacy to report to morrow morning the number of Bishops necessary to be elected, and making the election of General Conference officers the order of the day for Friday.

Messrs. EARLY, G. F. PIERCE and PAINE offered this resolution on the ground that the Committee could not de**t**ermine the number of Bishops it would be necessary to elect until they were instructed as to the meaning of the resolution adopted in the case of Bishop Andrew. If the action in that case were only advisory then he might still be considered as efficient during the next four years —otherwise some one else must fill his place.

The resolution was finally laid on the table by a small majority, and the Conference adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Bishop Hedding in the chair.

Dr. Bangs, from the Committee on Missions, reported on certain matters which were refered to that committee this morning. Report adopted.

Mr. Longstreet presented the following declaration which was read by the Secretary:

The Delegates of the Conference in the Slaveholding States take leave to declare to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that the continued agitation on the subject of Slavery and abolition in a portion of the church, the frequent action on that subject in the General Conference; and especially, the extra-ju**d**icial proceedings against Bishop Andrew, which result**e**d, on Saturday last in the virtual suspension of him from his office as Superintendent, must produce a state of things in the South, which renders a continuance of the juris**d**iction of this General Conference over those Conferen**c**es inconsistent with the success of the Ministry in the Slaveholding States,

*Virginia.*
John Early,
W. A. Smith,
Thomas Crowder,
Leroy M. Lee.
*Kentucky.*
H. B. Bascom,
Wm. Gunn,
H. H. Kavanaugh,
Edward Stevenson,
B. T. Crouch,
G. W. Brush.
*Missouri.*
W. W. Redman;
Wm Patton,
J. C. Berryman,
J. M. Jamieson,
*Holston.*
E. F. Sevier,
S. Patton,
Thomas Stringfield.
*Georgia.*
George F. Pierce,
William J. Parks,
L. Pierce,
J. Glenn,
J. E. Evans,
A. B. Longstreet.
*North Carolina.*
James Jamieson,
Peter Doub,
B. T. Blake.
*Illinois.*
J. Stamper.
*Memphis.*
G. W. D. Harris,
William McMahon,
Thomas Joyner,
S. S. Moody.
*Arkansas.*
John C. Parker,
Wm. P. Radcliffe,
Andrew Hunter.
*Mississippi.*
Wm. Winans,
B. M. Drake,
John Lane,
G. M. Rogers.
*Texas.*
Littleton Fowler.
*Alabama.*
Jesse Boring,
Jefferson Hamilton,
W. Murrah.
G. Garrett.
*Tennessee.*
Robert Paine,
John B. McFerin.
A. L. P. Green.
T. Maddin.
*South Carolina.*
W. Capers,
William M. Wightman.
Charles Betts,
S. Dacwoth.
H. A. C. Walker.

Dr. Elliott moved a reference of this paper to a Com**m**ittee of Nine.

Mr. Sanford, of N. Y., had some objections to such a reference. The paper contained an allegation that the action of the Conference in the case of Bishop Andrew was extra-judicial. This allegation was untrue, and an insult to which the body should not yield.

Mr. Longstreet replied to Mr. Sanford, explaining the grounds on which the signers of the paper had used the term "extra-judicial," and disclaiming any intention to insult the Conference. The day of insult had gone by, and the South now, in the calmness of desperation threw out the olive branch of peace.

Dr. Olin did not know that the Conference could consistently, or with a proper sense of self-respect, explain its resolution in the case of Bishop Andrew. Every form of words with the exception of strictly legal phrases, the meaning of which had been set**t**led by usage, was liable to be differently under**s**tood by different persons. He was willing however, to give his own opinion of the meaning of the reso**l**ution, and if the Conference were disposed to take action in the premises, he thought it should speak in something like the following words: "That this Con**f**erence does not regard its action in the case of Bishop Andrew as either judicial or premature, but wholly as a prudential regulation for the security and well-being of the Church; that after having made a solemn declaration of what, in its deliberate judgment, the peace and safety of the Church re**q**uire, it is not necessary nor proper for this Confe**r**ence to express any opinion as to the respect that may justly belong to its resolution in the pre**m**ises."

Dr. Elliott offered a few remarks in favor of his motion, and was followed by Messrs. Earl, Dow, Slicer, Collins and J. T. Peck, each of whom spoke very briefly, when

Mr. Cooper moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the motion to refer the document prevailed.

The Chair subsequently announced the following gentlemen to constitute the Committee thus order**e**d. Messrs. Paine, Fillmore, Akers, Bangs, Crow**d**er, Sargant, Winans, Hamline, J. Porter.

Mr. Baker offered a resolution directing the Se**c**retaries to make out a list of the business lying on the table, and that the same be printed for the use of the members. Adopted.

Mr. McFerrin, of Tenn. introduced a resolution to instruct the Committee to whom had been refer**r**ed the paper signed by the Southern delegates, which led to some discussion, but which was finally adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to take into consideration the communication of the Dele**g**ates from the Southern Conferences be instructed, provided they cannot in their judgment, devise a plan for an amicable adjustment of the difficulties now existing in this Church on the subject of Sla**v**ery, to devise, if possible, a constitutional plan for a mutual and friendly division of the Church. Adjourned,

LATER—THURSDAY FORENOON.

The New York Express of Wednesday afternoon, has the following notice of the doings in the Meth**o**dist General Conference on Wednesday morning:

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The "pro**t**est" of the Southern members of the Conference against the vote on Saturday last, in the case of Bishop Andrew, was read in Conference this morn**i**ng, from a rough draft, by Dr. Bascom of Ky. This is, by far, the most important document that has ever been offered to the Conference since the orga**n**ization of the Church. It was listened to with breathless attention, not only by the members and others on the floor, but, also, by a large audience in the gallery.

The "Protest" enters fully into the illegality of the proceeding of the Conference in Bishop An**d**rews' case and charges home upon the Northern members (or the majority on the vote of Saturday) the abandonment of the compromise which was an integral feature of the establishment of the Church. It is clear and explicit in its language, elevated in its tone, and firm in its positions. It throws its signers upon the inviolability of the law and leaves it to the country and to posterity to say who have been the breakers of that law.

The "Protest" is a paper of extraordinary length, having occupied Dr. Bascom (who is a fast and flu**e**nt speaker) precisely one hour in the reading. He retains it at present for the purpose of transcription and signature, and in the meantime, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Olin, Durbin and Hamlin have been appointed a Committee to draw up a counter statement, to be styled "a statement of the facts in the case of Bishop Andrew."

Can it be possible that Mr Tyler and his Cabinet are determined to involve this country in a war, at all events?—That if a war with Mexico is prevented by the good sense of the Senate and people, a "new issue" of a hostile character is to be made with Great Britain—and all for sheer party and personal purposes? The annexed article, in Thursday's National Intelligencer, seems to point pretty directly to such a scheme on the part of the National Ex**e**cutive:

There was a rumor afloat in the Hall of the Capitol yesterday that the Secretary of State was in the way of an angry correspondence with the British Minister on some subject or other, supposed to be connected with Mexico or Texas. We trust that there is no founda**t**ion for this report. We doubt very much whether there be. But should there be any foundation for the rumor, it is hoped, for the character of our diplomacy, which has gained nothing (to say the least) by recent exposition that no effort will be made by the Administra**t**ion to rise up another "new issue" out of such a correspondence for the miserable purpose of converting it to mere party ends and purposes.

The careful reader of the reports of the pro**c**eedings in Congress will have discovered that Mr C J Ingersol, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, half disclosed on Tues**d**ay the purpose of the Executive to throw this Texas question into the House of Repre**s**entatives, in some form or other, before the termination of the Session. It is earnestly to be hoped that we may not find, as a climax to the question, in the form in which it is alrea**d**y before the Public, an angry correspondence got up for the occasion such as the rumors at the Capitol and along the Pennsylvania avenue would indicate.

## THE STATE SABBATH CONVENTION

—This interesting body which met here last week, adjourned on Friday evening, after ha**v**ing adopted a number of strong resolutions and an able address to the People, on the sub**j**ect of a better observance of the Sabbath—The official proceedings were carried to Phila**d**elphia by the Secretaries, to be published in pamphlet form; and therefore we postpone further account of the sayings and doings of the convention, until we obtain it officially.—*Har Tel.*—June 5.

☞ The New York Courier says it has a letter which asserts that Col. Polk never fought a duel.

RESIGNATION OF A BISHOP.—It is reported, we believe, with good foundation, that the Rt. Rev. *H U Onderdonk*, has, by reason of physical infirmity, resigned his duties as Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of the diocese of Pennsylvania.—*N Y Amer.*

The Editor of the Boston Mercantile Journal says he has seen a letter from Father Matthew, the great apostle of Temperance, which confirms the statement that he declines visiting America this season.

## INFAMOUS DOCTRINES.

The following Resolutions were adopted by the American Anti-Slavery Society, at its an**n**ual session in New York:

Resolved, That a political union, in any form, between a slaveholding and a free com**m**unity, must necessarily involve the latter in the guilt of slavery.

Therefore,

Resolved, that secession from the present United States Government is the duty of eve**r**y abolitionist, since no one can take office or depo**s**ite a vote under its Constitution, without violating his anti-slavery principles, and ren**d**ering himself an abettor of the slaveholder in his sin.

Resolved, That fourteen years of warfare a**g**ainst the slave power have convinced us that every act done in support of the American U**n**ion, rivets the chain of the slave—that the only exodus of the slave to freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be over the ruins of the present American church, and the grave of the present Union.

Resolved, That the abolitionists of this country should make it one of the primary objects of their agitation to dissolve the Amer**i**can Union.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—We understand that the General Assembly decided on Monday last, the two "elder questions" which have e**l**icited so much discussion in the Presbyterian Church during the last year or two. The re**s**olutions before the house went to affirm the decisions of the last General Assembly, denying the right of ruling elders to lay on hands on the ordination of ministers, and declaring that, ac**c**ording to the constitution of the church, three ministers were sufficient to constitute a quo**r**um of a presbytery. The subject was debated for several days, and then the resolutions were adopted by the following vote: On the ordina**t**ion question—ayes 151; nays 24. On the quo**r**um question—ayes 131; nays 44.—*Louisville Journal.*

PORT AU PRINCE (*St. Domingo.*)—We learn from Capt. Mergott, of the brig Elizabeth, that tranquility was gradually being restored throughout the Island, and it was supposed that under the administration of Gen Guerrier, the whole of the French part of the Island would unite. At Port au Prince there had been no fighting, and the accounts of the engagements in various parts of the Island brought by dif**f**erent vessels to the U States have been greatly exaggerated. The late President Herard was stationed about ten leagues distant from the Capital and would no doubt leave the country by the first opportunity.—*N Y. Courier.*

### A WHIG SONG.

TUNE—"Old Dan Tucker."

Calhoun, Buchanan, Johnson, Cass,
The Locos say may go to grass,
And so they give us Polk and Dallas.
That Whigs may send them to the gallows.
Hurra for Clay and Frelinghuysen.
The day's our own; 'tis past surmisin'.

Their own true friends they would dishearten,
And cl-p't the wings of poor old Martin,
To calls of "justice" they prov'd callous,
And victimized poor Polk and Dallas.
Hurra for Clay, &c.

The people say 'tis not surprizin',
We go for Clay and Frelinghuysen,
The sh-p of state needs no such ballast,
As James K. Polk and George M. Dallas.
Hurra for Clay, &c.

The Locos swore they'd have no Mat's,
And fought as did Kilkenny Cats,
Two *tails* were left—whose were they, tell us?
'Twas James K. Polk and George M. Dallas.
Hurra for Clay, &c.

The Polk-ers say that Polk is pison
To Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen,
But how this land can they make out,
And bring so great a change about;
For sure 'twas they that took this pison,
Not Henry Clay or Frelinghuysen.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We were informed on Fri**d**ay that the old Horticultural Society of Pittsburgh and vicinity, has lately been revived, re organised, and pla**c**ed on a firm footing, a proceeding of which we are glad to hear. We understand the Society intends to hold a splendid exhibition some time during the latter part of August or first of September, which shall eclipse every thing of the kind heretofore held in this neighborhood. Success to the enterprise. The Society numbers over 100 members. Admission fee $1, and same sum to be paid annually. All citizens are invited to become mem**b**ers. The following is a list of the officers:—B. A. Fah**n**estock, President; Wm. Eichbaum, Vice President; Geo. Ogden, Treasurer; T. J. Bigham, Corresponding Secretary; F. L. Snowden, Recording Secretary. The Executive Committee consists of 12 members. The next meeting of the Society will be on the first Wednesday in July, in the Board of Trade Reading Rooms. Everybody should belong to the new Horticultural Society.

*SPIRIT OF THE DOMESTIC MARKETS.*

**Cleveland**, June 4th—Potashes unsalable. Scorech**i**ngs 3c. Pearls 4 3-16c. White Beans $1 ₱ bu. Beef Cattle $2@3 ₱ cwt. Cheese dull, 4@5c. Flour, com**m**on brands 3.44; fancy 3.61. Molasses, N.O. 34@35. N. O Sugar 7@7½c. Rio Coffee 7½@8c. Saleratus 4¼@4½. Wheat 75@75½. Corn 33. Oats 25c. Common bar Iron 3¼@4c, Swedes 4¼@4½. Nails assorted 4½. Pork inac**t**ive. Mess 8@8.25. Hams 5c. Flaxseed $1.06. Whis**k**y, raw 20c. rectified 22@23. Wool, 1500 lbs full blood Merino 36c—quoted 24@30.

☞ The Clarion Democrat of the 4th has the following article:

FRANKLIN IRON WORKS.—We have seen a specimen of bar iron made at this new establishment, and from its tex**t**ure and appearance, we would take it to be excellent.—In this we are confirmed by the opinion of better judges than we profess to be, who declare it to be better than the Pittsburgh iron, or even that of Centre county.

The Franklin Iron works were built and recently put in operation by Messrs. J. A. Stockton & Co., and we un**d**erstand that their enterprise has, thus far, been attended with great success.

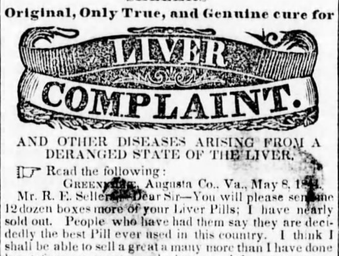
We demur to the alleged superiority over Pittsburgh Iron, otherwise the commendation, we believe, is well deserved.

### STRAY COW.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in Ross township, Allegheny county, some time in May, A BRINDLE COW, points sawed off both horns, with a star in her face—no other marks perceivable. The owner is de**s**ired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to away. JOHN SAMPLE. j10—w3t*T

### SELLERS'

**Original, Only True, and Genuine cure for**




AND OTHER DISEASES ARISING FROM A DERANGED STATE OF THE LIVER.

☞ Read the following:

GREENVILLE, Augusta Co., Va., May 8, 184**4**.

Mr. R. E. SELLERS—Dear Sir—You will please send me 12 dozen boxes more of your Liver Pills; I have nearly sold them out. People who have had them say they are ind**e**edly the best Pill ever used in this country. I think I shall be able to sell a great a many more than I have done heretofore, as persons who have used them are recom**m**ending them very highly, and I have a much greater demand for them, than I have had since I commenced selling them. Respectfully yours,

B. F. GRAHAM.

☞ Persons who use the Pills according to the direc**t**ions, without receiving benefit, shall have their money returned. Prepared and sold by

R. E. SELLERS, No. 20 Wood street.

Sold by J. Mitchell and H. P. Schwartz, Alleghen**y** city; by J. Baker, Wheeling, Va.; P. Hugus, Canton, O.; J. W. Barr, Greensburgh, Pa.; C. C. Wick, Wayne; J. & H. Duncan, Poland, O.

### For Sale or Exchange for Land,

A BRICK HOUSE, handsomely situated in the Bor**o**ugh of Manchester, near Wardrop's garden, con**t**aining eleven rooms furnished in best style. The lot is 120 feet front on the Beaver road, running back 170 feet, to a 30 foot alley, enclosed with a handsome and good fence, good stable, and all necessary out-buildings, and pump.

It is a very desirable location for a dwelling or public house, for which purpose it is now used.

☞ Apply as soon as possible at the Warehouse of C. JOHNSON, Third street, or to JOHN BEATTY,

may 17—d1w3t. 4th street road, near toll gate.

FROM the New York Gazette, October 6, 1839, a daily paper deservedly at the head of the daily press in this country.

*Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla.*—It were but courtesy to call the attention of our readers to this invaluable pre**p**aration, which will be found advertised in another col**u**mn. Mr. Bristol is a brother, and issues a highly inter**e**sting newspaper, every now and then, one or two num**b**ers of which we have already noticed; and the medi**c**ine itself has been eulogised by nearly all the press of the western country, and, we doubt not, justly eulogised. It has in its favor, moreover,